C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

Basic Course

Volume IX

Lessons 1-26

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PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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PART I

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Ts'ìng mân neĭ-teî kè lŏ-paán haî shuè mà?

Leĭ: Ngŏh tsaû haî Leĭ Taaî-Mān, ni-kaan p'ò-t'aū* kè king-leĭ, yaŭ mat kwaì-kòn à?

M: Ôh, Leĭ king-leĭ, ngŏh haî kìng-ch'aàt kûk p'aaì laì kè ching-t'aàm. Ngŏh kiù tsô Mă-Mìng. Ngŏh yaŭ ti yĕ seúng heùng neĭ ts'ìng kaaù.

L: Yaŭ mat chì-kaaù ne, Mă ching-t'aàm?

M: Ngŏh seúng chi-tò neĭ shik m̄-shik Leĭ Taaî-Nìn ni-kòh yān.

L: Leĭ Taaî-Nìn ni-kòh mēng* keî shûk. K'uĭ yaŭ keî taaî nìn-keî à?

M: K'uĭ taaî-yeùk* sa-â lìng suì. Ĭ-ts'ìn haāng suēn*. T'eng-mān wâ k'uĭ haî ni-shuè ch'ut-yâp.

L: Ôh, ngŏh keì-tak là. Neĭ seūng wán k'uĭ me?

M: M̄-haî. Pat-kwòh ngŏh seúng mân neĭ keî kòh kwaan-ue Leĭ Taaî-Nìn kè mân-t'aì, tak mà?

L: Tong-ìn* tak la. Ts'ìng ts'ŏh-lôk chì k'ing la.

M: M̄-koi, m̄-koi. Neĭ yaŭ mŏ k'uĭ kè seúng* à?

L: Tuì-m̄-chuê. Ngŏh t'ūng k'uĭ m̄-haî hó shûk. Ngŏh mŏ k'uĭ kè seúng*.

M: Kóm, neĭ hôh m̄-hôh-ĭ kóng k'uĭ kè yeúng* peì ngŏh t'eng à?

L: K'uĭ taaî-yeùk* nğ-ch'èk-nğ ts'uèn ko, yat-paàk-ì-shâp keì pông ch'ŭng, mā-mā* shaù. K'uĭ hó-ts'ž taaì ngaăn-kèng, sheûng sūn yaŭ so. Neĭ hôh m̄-hôh-ĭ kóng peì ngŏh t'eng, k'uĭ faân mat tsuî à?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: K'uĭ m̂-haî faân tsuî, pat-kwòh ngŏh seúng wán k'uĭ tsô chìng-yān. Neĭ chi m̂-chi-tò Leĭ Taaî-Nīn haî pin-shuè chuê à? Haî pin-shuè tsô kung à?

L: Ngŏh m̂-chi-tò k'uĭ kè teî-chî haî pin-tô pòh! T'eng-mān wâ k'uĭ yîk mŏ tsô kung lòh-pòh.

M: K'uĭ toh-shò haî pin-tô ch'ut-yâp à?

L: Shât-tsoî k'uĭ hó shiú haî ni shuè, k'uĭ toh-shò haî Tung-Fong K'ui-Lôk Pô.

M: Leĭ King-Leĭ, ngŏh ts'îng neĭ tseung ngŏh ni ts'ẑ kè fóng-mân pó-shaú peì-mât.

L: Hó la. Ngŏh ooĭ pó-shaú peì-mât.

M: M̄-koi, m̂-koi.

L: M̄-shaî-m̂-koi.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please keep it a secret.
2. It is already midnight. Why aren't you asleep yet?
3. I am the manager of this club. May I help you?
4. She didn't commit any crime. She was only frightened.
5. Your upper lip is all swollen. What happened?
6. My physical feature is very common among Chinese.
7. Have you seen this man before?
8. Let me sit down, and have some tea first.
9. How old are you, and how long have you been a seaman?
10. I don't want to be a witness.
11. It is beautiful. How much is it?
12. She came to seek your advice. Will you help her?
13. Where is the boss? I want to see him immediately.
14. My boss sent me here to pick up the money. Where is it?
15. His appearance resembles a detective, but he is a teacher.
16. I am not a detective. I am a friend of Mr. Lee.
17. I live in this vicinity, and I am very familiar with the roads.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1. lŏ-paân — boss of a business (Colloq); master, AN kòh; a.f.: sẑ-t'aū*

2. p'aaì-laī (p'aaì...laī) — to send; to be sent here; i.e. k'uĭ p'aaì ngŏh laī; k'uĭ haî peî sheûng-sz p'aaì laī kè

3. ching-t'aàm — detective, AN kòh; a.f., òm-ch'ā*

4. ts'îng-kaaù — please advise me (invitational sense; ts'îng a polite form of request)

5. chìng-yān — a witness, AN kòh;

6. nīn-keì (suì) — years of age; how old? syn: suì i.e. neĭ yaŭ keì taaì nīn-keì? Ngŏh kam-nīn ì-shâp suì

7. haāng shuēn* — sea faring; seaman; i.e. k'uĭ haāng-chôh leŭng-shuì shuēn

8. ch'ut-yâp — to frequent, visit; hang around

9. ts'ŏh lôk — sit down; be seated; to sit

10. seùng* — picture, photograph, AN fuk

11. seùng-maaû — physical feature; apprearance

12. sheûng shūn — upper lip, AN t'iū

13. faân tsuî — to commit crimes, i.e., k'uĭ faân shaàt yān tsuî, 'he committed murder'

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

14. k'ui-lôk pô (ooî*) club, AN kaan; syn: ooî*

15. pó-shaú to keep, safeguard; conservative, i.e. k'uĭ hó pó-shaú

16. peì-mât secret; confidential

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

833

畢 pat: the final, end; complete.

完畢 uēn-pat: over; ended.

畢竟 pat-kíng: after all; finally.

182

罰 fât (faât): to punish; fine; forfeit

責罰 chaak-fât: reprimand; blame

賞罰 sheúng fât: rewards and punishment

罰款 fât foón: fines; to fine

1308

罪 tsuî: fault; sin; crime; punishment.

罪惡 tsuî-ȍk: crime; sin.

罪過 tsuî-kwȍh: fault; offense; misdemeanour.

死罪 sź tsuî: death sentence

定罪 têng tsuî: to fix a punishment.

畢 罰 罪

畢 罰 罪

畢 罰 罪

1166

盜 tô: to rob; to steal; a robber; pirate; robbery

盜賊 tô-ts'aâk: bandit; robber.

強盜 k'eūng tô: highway robber.

盜賣 tô maaî: to sell property which has been stolen from other.

1196

賊 ts'aâk: thief; robber.

賊頭 ts'aâk t'aū: leader of the robbers.

小賊 siú ts'aâk: a petty thief.

盜 賊

盜 賊

盜 賊

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1168

稻 tô: growing rice.

稻草 tô ts'ó: straw.

稻田 tô t'īn rice field.

186

匪 féi: vagabond; seditious

土匪 t'ó féi: bandit

匪徒 féi-t'ō: robbers

120

朱 chue: red color

朱紅 chue-hung: scarlet; vermillion

朱顏 chue-ngaān: ruddy face

稻 匪 朱

稻 匪 朱

稻 匪 朱

1436

王 wōng: king; prince; ruler.

王位 wōng waî: throne; rank of king.

1416

喂 waì: to feed; to suckle.

喂奶 waì naaĭ: to suckle; to feed with milk.

王 喂

王 喂

王 餵 餧 喂

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

警察局想 wán 李大年做證人,佢地知到佢時常喺一間鋪頭出入,所以派一個 ching 探去見嗰間鋪頭嘅老板李大文.

呢個 ching-探好有禮 maaû,所以李大文亦好客氣待佢.李大文將李大年嘅年紀,相 maaû,一一講 pei ching-探聽 chôh 之後,佢問係唔係李大年犯 chôh 罪.Ching-探話,佢冇犯罪,唔使擔心,並求佢將呢次嘅訪問保守 pei 密;如果佢知到李大年喺邊處就打電話通知.

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
畢	833	11	102	田
罰	182	14	122	罒 , 网
罪	1308	13	122	罒 , 网
盜	1166	12	108	皿
賊	1196	13	154	貝

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Uē: Neĭ wán pin waî* à?

Mă: Ngŏh seūng wán neĭ-teî k'ui-lôk pô kè foô-chaàk yān. Ngŏh haî kìng-ch'aàt kûk laī kè.

Uē: Foô-chaàk yān m̄-haî shuè, yê-ti tsoì laī la.

Mă: Ngŏh haî ni shuè táng hă, tak mà?

Uē: Uē-kwôh neĭ chung-ì, neĭ hôh-ĭ haî ni shuè táng hă, pat-kwòh, ngŏh m̄-chi-tò k'uĭ keî-shī faan-laī pòh!

Mă: Ngŏh kiù-tsô Mă Mīng. Ngŏh haî chung k'ui kìng-chaàt kûk kè ching-t'aàm. Sin-shaang kwaì sìng mīng à?

Uē: Ngŏh haî Uē Wā. Ngŏh haî ni shuè waán hă, wán hă p'aāng-yaŭ che.

Mă: Ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kè ch'ìt-peî keî uēn-shîn pòh.

Uē: Haî, k'uĭ-teî yaŭ-shī leî-yûng kóh kòh t'eng laī hoi tsôh-t'aām ooî*.

Mă: Ni faaì pik-pò paán ti yĕ haî mat à?

Uē: Yaŭ ti haî piu-uē, yaŭ ti haî kw'ai tsak, yaŭ ti haî t'ô-lûn ooî* kè pò-kò t'ūng tît-tsuî, yaŭ ti haî hoi ooî* t'ung-chi.

Mă: Neĭ ts'aam-ka kwòh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô kè t'ô-lûn ooî* meî à?

Uē: Ngŏh meî ts'aam-ka-kwòh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô ti oôt-tûng, pat-kwòh t'eng-mān wâ, k'uĭ-teî ni shuè yaŭ ts'ing-nīn t'uēn, chuen-moōn īn-kaù t'ūng saú-tsaâp mān-chuê kè leĭ-lûn, t'ūng tsẑ-yaū kè sz-seúng. T'uēn-uēn to haî hoi-mīng t'ūng ts'īn-tsùn kè fân-tsẑ.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Ts'ing-nīn t'uēn kè foô-chaàk yān haî pin-kòh à?

Uē: K'uĭ-teî kè chî-tô uēn kiù-tsô Chau K'eūng.

Mă: Neĭ ĭ-waî ni kòh ts'ing-nīn t'uēn haî m̄-haî yat kòh fei-faàt kè tsó-chik à?

Uē: Ngŏh seung-sùn m̄-haî.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a progressive element of this party.
2. He is an open minded person.
3. To overthrow the government by force is illegal.
4. The intelligent young man is the adviser of this group.
5. I understand your concepts of freedom and democratic theories.
6. The government is collecting information to study the problem.
7. Are you a member of this Youth Group?
8. We will inform all our members the activities of this organization.
9. The program is very long, and I don't think we have enough time.
10. If you like to, you may come and participate in our discussion.
11. Since she didn't know the rule, we will not punish her this time.
12. Do you understand the slogans on the bulletin board?
13. Ladies and gentlemen, we will begin our discussion now.
14. She is not your friend. She is just trying to make use of you.
15. I have nothing particular in mind. I just came for a visit.
16. Who is there? Come out immediately or I will call the police.
17. Central Police Station? This is Detective Smith.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	fei-faảt	illegal; unlawful
2.	haû-shaang-tsaî (shiủ-nīn)	young man; youth
3.	waán	to visit; visiting; playing
4.	leî-yûng	to make use of, utilize; syn: yûng
5.	tsôh-t'aām-ooî*	discussion session; AN kỏh
6.	pik-pỏ paán	bulletin board; AN faaî
7.	piu-uĕ	slogan; AN cheung, kỏh
8.	kw'ai-tsak	rule, regulation
9.	t'ó-lûn-ooî*	discussion session, AN kỏh
10.	tît-tsuî	order; a program
11.	t'ung-chi	to notify, inform; notice
12.	oôt-tûng	activities; active
13.	Ts'ing-Nīn T'uēn	Youth Group, AN kỏh
14.	īn-kaủ	to study; to do research, syn: hôk
15.	saú-tsaâp	to gather, collect
16.	mān-chué leĭ-lûn	democratic theory
17.	tsẑ-yaū sz-seúng	concept, theory or idea of freedom; tsẑ-yaū 'freedom'; sz-seúng, 'idea, theory'
18.	chî-tô-uēn	adviser; guide; director AN kỏh
19.	hoi-mīng	liberal minded; enlightened; to list clearly

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

20. ts'ìn-tsùn — progressive, to make progress

21. fân-tsź — element; constituent (refers to a certain person or persons within a group) i.e., k'uĭ haî ts'ìn-tsùn fân-tsź 'he is a progressive element'

READING MATERIAL

1104

隸 taî: mountain plum; dignified; servant; slave; attached to; joined to.

隸屬 taî-shûk: belong to; attached to.

39

抽 ch'au· to lift, levy, whip

抽起 ch'au-héi: to lift up

抽筋 ch'au-kan: spasm, cramps

171

廢 faì: to throw away; destroy; annul

廢物 faì-mât: worthless articles

廢除 faì-ch'uī: to abolish; to abrogate

隸 抽 廢

1250

剪 tsín: to cut off; to shear; to remove; shear.

剪刀 tsín-to: scissors; shears.

剪頭髮 tsín t'aū-faàt: to cut the hair.

126

柱 ch'uě: pillar; post (Cl. t'iū)

石柱 shĕk ch'uě: stone pillar

剪 柱

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

179

糞 fàn: manure; night soil; dung

糞肥 fàn-feī: refuse, manure

糞厠 fàn-ts'ì: a privy

落糞 lòk-fàn: to manure.

314

喝 hòt: to call out; bawl

喝住 hòt-chuê: call to stop

喝彩 hòt-ts'oí: to applaud; acclamation

162

凡 faān: all; common; everyone

但凡 taân-faān: whatever; whoever

凡事 faān-sî: anything; everything

糞 喝 凡

糞 喝 凡 凡 糞 喝 凡

112

莊 chong: serious; sedate

端莊 tuen-chong: dignified

1395

乙 uèt: to mark; stem; curved.

甲乙 kaàp uèt: the first and second.

莊 乙

莊 乙

莊 乙

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

警察局嘅 ching-探知到李大年亦喺跑華街一間 k'ui-樂部出入.所以又去嗰處 wán 佢雖然李大年亦唔喺嗰處,但係佢有機會見到呢間 k'ui 樂部嘅内容;内便有一塊壁報板,貼有種種標語,規 tsak 等等.

佢又知到呢間 k'ui 樂部有一個組織,叫做青年團.團員自稱做開明同前進份子,專門研究同 saú 集民主嘅理論.佢地嘅思想或者有多少偏左.

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
隸	1104	16	171	隶
抽	39	8	64	扌, 手
廢	171	15	53	广
剪	1250	11	18	刀
柱	126	9	75	木, 木

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Ngŏh haî Fong Poón. Ngŏh haî ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kè foó-chaàk yān. Sin-shaang kwaì sìng-mīng à?

Mă: Ngŏh kiù tsô Mă Mīng. Kìng-cha'àt kûk kè ching-t'aàm. Ngŏh ī-ka t'iū-ch'ā-kân yat-kîn òn. Hei-mông neĭ nāng-kaù pong-mōng.

Fong: Ngŏh-teî ni-shuè haî yat kòh mān-uē tsó-chik, ti ooî-uēn to haî chì-shik fân-tsź. Ngŏh-teî hó foon-heì t'ūng chìng-foó hôp-tsòk.

Mă: Neĭ shik m̄-shik yaŭ yat kòh kiù tsô Leĭ Taaî-Nīn kè hoì-uēn à?

Fong: Taaî-Nīn haî ngŏh-teî ni-shuè ts'ing-nīn t'uēn kè yat kòh chung-kin fân-tsź.

Mă: Neĭ chi m̄-chi-tò k'uĭ kè leĭ-lîk à?

Fong: Ngŏh m̄-haî kei ts'ing-ch'óh, pat-kwòh ngŏh chi-tò k'uĭ haî Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk kaaî-fòng chi haû chì laī Meĭ-Kwòk. Haî taaî-hôk tûk-chòh yat leūng nīn, yaû huì haāng-shuēn*. Ī-ka haî lŏ-faan kaai yat kaan ts'aan-koón tsô kung. K'uĭ haî ni-shuè mā-mā* oôt-tûng, hóh-ĭ wâ haî ngŏh-teî kè hó t'ūng-chì.

Mă: Ts'ìng-mân neĭ-teî ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaŭ mŏ heùng chìng-foó chuè-ch'aàk à?

Fong: Yaŭ, ngŏh-teî yaŭ heùng shĭ chìng-foó chuè-ch'aàk, wâ haî yat kòh fûk-mô sìng kè t'uēn-t'aì.

Mă: Ts'ìng-mân neĭ-teî ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaŭ mat fong-cham à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Mŏ mat tâk-pît fong-cham, pat-kwồh haî luēn-lôk ts'ing-nīn yān īn-kaù kồk chúng mān-chuế kề leĭ-lûn, hôk-tsaâp kờk chûng yaŭ-yik shan-sam kề oôt-tûng.

Mă: Neĭ-teî kề ooî-uēn haî m̄-haî toh-shồ tsôh-k'ing kề à?

Fong: Ni ti ngŏh tsaû m̄-chi lồh. Pat-kwồh ngŏh chi-tồ kồh-kồh ooî-uēn to haî tsaú tsẑ-yaū mān-chuế kề lô-sîn kề.

Mă: Uē-kwôh Leĭ Taaî-Nīn laī ni shuề, m̄-koi neĭ kiù k'uĭ chiù ni kồh teî-chî wán ngŏh, waâk-chế chiù ni kồh hô-shồ tá kồh tîn-wâ* peî ngŏh.

Fong: Hó la.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. According to my opinion, this program is beneficial to the body and mind.
2. I like to contact the young people of this area. At the same time, I like to know them better.
3. The aim of this youth club is to cultivate fellowship among young people.
4. You may call him comrade but not colleague.
5. Although this organization is a service organization, we do have rules and regulations.
6. I will make a decision after I know more about your past experience.
7. The night gathering will be held in a restaurant.
8. She is not an active member of our club.
9. The cultural information will be posted on the bulletin board.
10. If you do not cooperate with the authorities, you will be in trouble.
11. I am not a seaman. I am an importer and exporter.
12. This is an important case, and I need your help in the investigation.
13. The framework of this organization consists of overseas intellectuals.
14. We shall hold on to our aims and try to learn from the workers.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The laborers are our comrades and you merchants should cooperate with them.
16. What kind of activities do you have at the night gatherings?
17. I don't know your past experiences. I would like to know something about them.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1. t'iū-ch'ā — to investigate; investigation

2. ǒn-kîn (ǒn) — a case, (legal action) AN cheung, or kîn

3. mān-uē (mān-fà uē-lôk) — culture and entertainment; mān-fà 'culture'; uē-lôk 'entertainment'; abbr., mân-uē

4. tong-kûk — the authorities (those in power) i.e., chìng-foó tong-kûk 'government officials'

5. hôp-tsǒk — to cooperate; to work together harmoniously; cooperation i.e., k'uĭ hó-hôp tsǒk 'he is very cooperative'; k'uĭ t'ūng ngŏh hôp-tsǒk 'he cooperates with me'

6. hoì-uēn — seaman AN kǒh

7. chung-kin fân-tsź — the core; framework; important or active members of an organization; chúng-kin 'important or essential'; fân-tsź 'element or constituent'

8. maān-ooî* — evening party, meeting; night gathering

9. leĭ-lîk — past experiences, AN kǒh

10. kaaî-fǒng — to liberate, shake off the yoke; to release; to be free

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

11.	lō-faan-kaai	outside of Chinatown (literally: the streets or places where the Westerners reside or engage in various activities) AN t'iū
12.	t'ūng-chì	comrade (persons of the same aim or interest) AN kòh
13.	fûk-mô sìng	free service; offering service without asking for compensation in return; fûk-mô 'to serve or service'; sìng 'nature; disposition or in the nature of'
14.	t'uēn-t'aì	organization; body of men, AN kòh
15.	taan-waî*	unit; a part of; a specific amount used as standard, AN kòh
16.	chì-shik fân-tsź	intellectual; well educated person; intelligentsia, AN kòh; fân-tsź (See Les 3:7 above)
17.	cha	to hold; gripe
18.	fong-cham	policy; aim; direction; guide, AN kòh
19.	luēn-lòk	to coordinate; liaison; close contact; close association
20.	hôk-tsaâp	to study, learn, practice; learning, syn: în-kaù (See Les 2.15)

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

21. yaŭ-yik shan-sam — beneficial or healthy to the body as well as the mind; both physical and mental health; shan 'body, physical'; sam 'mind, mental'

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

945

伸 shan: to stretch out or forth; extend.

伸直 shan chîk: to straighten out.

伸縮 shan-shuk: to expand and contract.

745

瓦 ngă: earthenware; tile pottery.

瓦面 ngă-mĭn: a roof.

瓦窯 ngă iū: a kiln.

744

芽 ngā: a bud; sprout; to begin.

芽菜 ngā-ts'oì: bean sprout.

伸 瓦 芽

393

甲 kaàp: scales, finger nails armor; a certain person

指甲 chí-kaàp: finger nails

鉄甲 t'ìt-kaàp: an ironclad

某甲 maù-kaàp: a certain man

1213

則 tsak: rule; law; then.

則可 tsak hóh: then it is alright.



LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

746

顏 ngaān: color; countenance.

顏色 ngaān-shik: color; colored.

顏料 ngaān-liû: dyes in general.

紅顏 hūng-ngaān: a rosy face.

726

拿 nā: to grasp; to carry: to bring

拿手 nā-shaú: dexterous; expert.

捉拿 chuk nā: to arrest; to seize.

拿破崙 nā-p'ŏh-lūn: Napoleon.

768

奴 nō: a slave; servant.

奴隸 nō-taî: a slave.

奴僕 nō-pûk: bond-servant.

守財奴 shaú-ts'oī-nō: a miser; niggard.

顏 拿 奴

顏 拿 奴

顏 拏 拿 奴

1470

若 yeûk: supposing; if; like; as to.

若果 yeûk-kwóh: if; supposing.

若然 yeûk-īn: if this is the case.

805

爬 p'ā: to climb; to crawl; to scrape; to scratch; to rake.

爬上 p'ā sheûng: to climb up.

爬行 p'ā hāng: to creep; to crawl.

若 爬

若 爬

若 爬

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

警察局 ching-探馬明，到跑華街 k'ui 樂部等李大年之時，同 k'ui 樂部負責人方先生 k'ing-談

佢先問老方關於李大年嘅來歷．老方話，大年喺中國大陸被共產黨佔領之後黎到美國；讀 -chôh 一年大學，就去行船，現時喺一間 ts'aan館做工．

馬明疑心呢個 k'ui 樂部或係一個共產組織；所以就乘呢個機會，問吓關於呢處嘅情形．根據老方所講；呢個組織，目的係聯 lŏk 青年人，做研究工作，充實各人嘅 chì 識學問，並且做各種有益身心嘅活動．可以叫做文娛組織．

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
伸	945	7	9	亻, 人
瓦	745	4	98	瓦
芽	744	8	140	艹, 艸
顏	746	18	181	頁
奴	768	5	38	女

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ: Ngŏh haî Leĭ Taaì-Nìn. Ts'ìng mân Mă Mìng ching-t'aàm haî shuè mà?

Mă: Ôh, Leĭ Sin-Shaang, ts'ìng-ts'ŏh, ts'ìng-ts'ŏh, ngŏh tsaû haî Mă Mìng lòh.

Leĭ: Tung-Fong K'ui-Lôk-Pô kôh-waî* Üē Sin-Shaang wâ neĭ seúng wán ngŏh, haî m̄-haî à?

Mă: Mŏ-ts'òh lòh, ngŏh-teî yaŭ ti mân-t'aī seúng mân hă neĭ. Ngŏh seúng neĭ t'ūng chìng-foó tsô chìng-yān.

Leĭ: Yaŭ mat mân-t'aī à? Tsô mat chìng-yān à?

Mă: Ngŏh seúng mân neĭ keî kòh mân-t'aī sin, tsô m̄-tsô chìng-yān, ĭ-haû chì tsoì-kông.

Leĭ: Ngŏh seúng t'ūng ngŏh kè lût-sz sheung-leūng hă chì ooì-taàp neĭ kè mân-t'aī, tak mà?

Mă: Tak, pat-kwòh ngŏh seúng sin t'ūng neĭ kóng keî kòh kaán-taan kè mân-t'aī, hó mà?

Leĭ: Yîk hó, pat-kwòh ngŏh m̄-haî keî tak-haān, ngŏh iù kón faan kung pòh.

Mă: Neĭ shik m̄-shik Fong Chòh-Chî? Neĭ t'ūng k'uĭ shûk m̄-shûk à?

Leĭ: Ngŏh shik Lŏ-Fong, k'uĭ ĭ-ts'ìn t'ūng ngŏh haî shaáng-lâp taaî-hôk tsô t'ūng-hôk, în-shì ngŏh hó shiú kìn-tò k'uĭ.

Mă: T'eng-mân wâ, neĭ ĭ-ts'ìn t'ūng k'uĭ chuê, haî m̄-haî à?

Leĭ: Tûk taaî-hôk kè shì-haû, ngŏh t'ūng k'uĭ t'ūng fōng* chuê.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: K'uĭ kè haāng-tûng t'ūng sz-seúng tîm à?

Leĭ: K'uĭ haî hôk-haaû kè shī-haû hó chung-ì kaaú hôk-ch'iū. Haû-loì huì tsô kung, k'uĭ yaû faàt-tûng kung-ch'iū, shìn-tûng pâ-kung, táng táng.

Mă: Neĭ haî m̄-haî t'ūng-lô yān à?

Leĭ: Ngŏh m̄-liŭ-kaaî k'uĭ kè sz-seúng, ngŏh m̄-haî k'uĭ kè t'ūng-lô yān.

Mă: Neĭ tîm chi-tò k'uĭ faàt-tûng kung-ch'iū, shìn-tûng pâ-kung à?

Leĭ: K'uĭ ts'aam-ka tsôh-k'ing kè kung-ooî*, yaŭ keî tsź k'uĭ kiù ngŏh pong k'uĭ sé piu-uĕ, yàn siú-ch'aàk táng táng.—Â, ngŏh ì-ka iù faan kung, ngŏh t'aú kung kè shī-haû tsoì-laī la; hó mà?

Mă: Hó hó. Toh-tsê neĭ kè pong-mōng.
Tsoì-kìn, tsoì-kìn.

Leĭ: Tsoì-kìn, tsoì-kìn.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I can't give you any help if you remain in the U.S.A.
2. Do you believe there is such a thing as a stupid lawyer?
3. She is an expert in import and export business.
4. Today is my day off but I have to attend a labor union meeting.
5. I am for you even though you are not my friend.
6. Did you print this pamphlet for the YMCA?
7. There will be a bus strike tomorrow. What shall I do?
8. You cause the members of the union to strike. Why?
9. He may be an old man, but he motivates this labor movement himself.
10. She is my lawyer, and she will answer for me.
11. He didn't graduate from the state college. He graduated from city college.
12. If I pay you fifty dollars, will you be my lawyer?
13. He may not stir up a student movement himself, but I am sure he is a fellow traveler of that group.
14. Do you know the real reason for this labor dispute?
15. If you take this stand, you will be his fellow traveler.
16. Please take this to the printing shop and ask them to print five hundred copies.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1.	lût-sz	attorney; lawyer, AN <u>kŏh</u>
2.	ooī-taảp	to answer, reply; an answer; a reply; abbr: <u>taảp</u>
3.	shaáng-lâp taaî-hôk	state college or university; state owned college or university; <u>lâp</u> 'to own, establish, stand up; immediate'
4.	t'ūng-lô yān	fellow traveller; men of the same belief (lit. transl. those men who travel on the same road).
5.	kaaú hôk-ch'iū	to stir up or instigate student movement; <u>kaaú</u> 'to stir up, to mix, excite, disturb'
6.	kwaan-haî (yaŭ kwaán haî)	relation; connection; related, i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>t'ūng</u> <u>ngŏh</u> <u>yaŭ</u> <u>kwaan-haî</u> 'he and I are related'
7.	faảt-tûng kung-ch'iū	to instigate labor dispute; to motivate labor dispute; to motivate labor movement; <u>faảt</u> <u>tûng</u> 'to launch, to make a move; to activate; beginnings of a thing; active, as opposed to passive'

WORD LIST

8.	shìn-tûng	to stir up, instigate, excite, (See Les 4.6.7)
9.	pâ-kung	labor strike (lit. transl: to stop work)
10.	liŭ-kaaî	to understand, comprehend, syn: <u>mîng</u>-<u>paâk</u>
11.	yằn	to print; a seal, AN <u>kồh</u>
12.	siú-ch'aằk	pamphlet, syn: <u>pô</u>-<u>tsaî</u> 'small volume'
13.	kung-ooî*	labor union; labor organization
14.	t'aú kung	day off; away or disengage from work; <u>t'aú</u> 'to rest'
15.	pong-mōng	help; to help, aid; to give aid, a.f. <u>pong</u>

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

573

擴 kw'ǒng or k'ǒng: to expand; to extend.

擴充 kw'ǒng-ch'ung: to enlarge; to expand(business, school).

擴張 kw'ǒng-cheung: to spread; to enlarge(influence)

382

革 kaàk: to remove; change

革命 kaàk-mîng: revolution.

革職 kaàk chik: to remove from office or position

革除 kaàk-ch'uū: to get rid of; to expel

改革 koí-kaàk: to change

606

亮 leûng: clear; bright; transparent.

光亮 kwong-leûng: bright; illuminated.

響亮 heúng-leûng: clear and loud(voice and music etc.)

擴 革 亮

695

苗 miū: sprout; descendant; Miao tribe.

禾苗 wōh miū: rice seedings.

苗裔 miū yuî: posterity.

苗人 miū yān: Miaos.

657

罵 mâ: to rail; to scold; to villify.

罵人 mâ yān: to scold others.

大罵 taaî mâ: a bad scolding.

苗 罵

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

574

狂 kw'ōng or k'ōng: furious; mad; wild rash.

癲狂 tin-kw'ōng: insane.

發狂 faàt-kw'ōng: become delirious; to lose one's senses.

猖狂 ch'eung-kw'ōng: outrageous; too bold.

563

群 kw'ān: flock; herd; crowd; multitude; to group.

群眾 kw'ān-chŭng: the multitude; the crowd.

群集 kw'ān tsaâp: to gather together.

合群 hôp-kw'ān: to unite; united.

490

角 kŏk: a corner; horn of an animal; a coin.

角鬬 kŏk-taù: to wrestle.

口角 haú-kŏk: to quarrel.

三角 saam-kŏk: a triangle.

一角 yat kŏk: a ten cents piece.

狂 群 角

狂 群 角

狂 羣 群 角

493

甘 kom: sweet; pleasant; seasonable.

甘香 kom-heung: delicious flavor.

甘甜 kom-t'im: sweet.

甘心 kom-sam: voluntarily

甘油 kom-yaū: glycerine.

471

勁 king: strong.

勁敵 king tìk: well matched foe.

對勁 tuì king: well matched.

甘 勁 勁

甘 勁

勁 甘

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

李大年得到警局 ching-探來 wán 佢嘅消息，佢第二日就去警局見馬明 坐落之後，馬明講明白 wán 佢嘅理由 原來政府想向李大年查問另外一個叫做 Choh 治方嘅人.

當時馬明問及 Choh 治方嘅來歷，佢地兩個人嘅關係等等．大年話，佢雖然同老方做過同學，又同房住過；但係佢嫌老方嘅思想行動有些少過激，好似攪學-ch'iū，shîn 動罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向來同老方有聯 lòk .

講 -chóh 有幾耐，大年要翻工．佢地就決定下個禮拜四再見．

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
擴	Character Number 573; Stroke Number 18; Radical Number 64: 扌，手
革	Character Number 382; Stroke Number 9; Radical Number 177: 革
罵	Character Number 657; Stroke Number 15; Radical Number 122: 四，网
群	Character Number 563; Stroke Number 13; Radical Number 123: 羊
狂	Character Number 574; Stroke Number 7; Radical Number 94: 犭，犬

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwaan: Lŏ-Mă, ngŏh seŭng t'ūng neĭ k'ing-yat-k'ing Fong Choh Chî kôh yat-kîn òn, hó mà?

Mă: Hó à, Kwaan Chuê-Yâm, ngŏh yîk seŭng heŭng neĭ pò-kò yat-hă.

K: Neĭ wán m̀-wán-tó Leĭ Taaî-Nìn tsô chìng-yàn à?

M: Ch'oh-shì ngŏh mŏ sìn-sòk, haû-loì ngŏh heŭng kòk fong-mîn t'iū-ch'à k'uĭ kè pooì-kìng, yaû fòng sheng-heì shaî k'uĭ laì kìn ngŏh.

K: K'uĭ shât-tsoî haî pin-shuè ch'ut-yâp à?

M: K'uĭ haî yat kaan k'ui-lôk-pô ch'ut-yâp. Ni kòh siu-sik haî k'uĭ kè p'aāng-yaŭ kóng peí ngŏh chi kè.

K: Kôh kaan k'ui-lôk-pô haî tìm kè à?

M: Piû-mîn sheûng, kôh kaan k'ui-lôk-pô haî yat kòh mān-uē fûk-mô shē-t'uēn. Taân-haî, shât-tsoî kè ts'ìng-yìng tsaû hó naān kóng.

K: K'uĭ-teî yaŭ-mŏ òn-taî haî ngŏh-teî shuè à?

M: Yaŭ, ngŏh leûk-leûk* t'aì kwòh hă. Tung-Fong K'ui-Lôk-Pô poón-shan hó-ts'z̆ hó ch'ing-paâk, pat-kwòh, ngŏh mŏ k'uĭ-teî kè ooî-uēn mìng-taan, shóh-ĭ k'eì-chung yaŭ pat-leūng fân-tsź yîk wâ m̀-tìng.

K: Uē-kwóh yaŭ tsóh-k'ing fân-tsź, tseung-loì waâk-ché yaŭ mā-faān kè sẑ faàt-shaang; ngŏh-teî ying-koi chuè-ì chuè-ì.

M: Ngŏh yîk haî kóm nám. Pat-kwòh ni ti haî tseung-loì kè sẑ.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

K: Leĭ Taaî-Nìn yaŭ-mŏ laì kìn neĭ à?

M: Yaŭ, kam-yât k'uĭ laì ngŏh kè sê-tsẑ-laū. Ngŏh mân chóh k'uĭ keî kuì shuèt-wâ.

K: Leĭ Taaî-Nìn hôp-tsòk mà?

M: K'uĭ hó-ts'z̆ hó lôk-ì t'ūng ngŏh hôp-tsòk. Ngŏh kam-yât t'ūng k'uĭ k'ing-chóh mŏ keî-noî che.

K: Tîm-kaaî à?

M: Yan-waî k'uĭ iù faan kung.

K: Neĭ yaŭ-mŏ yeùk k'uĭ tsoì t'aām à?

M: Yaŭ, ngŏh-teî hâ-kòh Laĭ-Paaì-Seì tsoì k'ing.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. We know your background thoroughly. You'd better confess it now.
2. I am willing to discuss it with you again if you will come back tomorrow night.
3. The chairman notices your work since the beginning.
4. You should be careful about this man because he is not a member of our organization.
5. I am sure she will cooperate with us when you offer her money.
6. He did not remember the details of the accident, but he said it happened at approximately 2:00 a.m.
7. Her friends may be undesirable, but I think she is innocent.
8. You didn't have a police record, and I hope you won't have one in the future.
9. Since you have seen what happened, you should cooperate with the authority.
10. If I let it be known that you are a thief, you will be out of a job in no time.
11. I myself will go to Washington to see him if that is what you want.
12. My hat is missing, and I don't have a single clue as to its whereabouts.
13. As a student, she should be more cooperative and pay more attention to her studies.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Will you please bring in Mr. Fong's record?
15. It appears that this left wing organization will cooperate with the authority.
16. I have a rough idea as to how it can be done.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1.	chuê-yâm	chairman; chief; head; the one in charge, AN kŏh
2.	sìn-sŏk	line; hint; clue, syn: taū-suĭ
3.	fŏng sheng-heì	let it be known; (lit. transl. to spread the news)
4.	p'in-tsóh	pro-left (politically leaning toward thd left)
5.	piú-mîn sheûng	on the surface, the external appearance, syn: piú-mîn
6.	shĕ-t'uēn	organization, association; society; group
7.	ŏn-taî	record of case at law; archive; file, AN kîn or kŏh
8.	leûk-leûk*	generally; roughly; approximately; about, syn: taaî-yeûk*
9.	poón-shan	itself, himself (lit. one's own body); poón 'this; local; origin'
10.	ts'ing-paâk	clean; clear; pure; honorable of unsullied descent; unblemished
11.	pat-leūng fân-tsź	undesirable element; pat-leūng 'not good, bad' syn: m̄-hó; fân-tsź (See Les 2.24)
12.	chuè-ì	take notice; beware of; careful; pay attention; attentive

WORD LIST

13. hôp-tsǒk — to cooperate; cooperative

14. lôk-ì — willing; happy; glad, syn: <u>chúng-ì</u>

15. tsoì-t'aām — discuss it again; t'aām 'to speak, converse, say, discuss', syn: <u>kóng</u> or <u>k'ìng</u>

16. pooì-kîng — background, an individual's general education and culture, syn: <u>luǐ-lîk</u> (See Les 3.9), AN <u>kǒh</u>

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1335

刺 ts'ẑ: to prick; to stab; to dig into; a thorn.

刺傷 ts'ẑ sheung: to wound with a pointed weapon

行刺 hāng-ts'ẑ: to assassinate.

1229

斜 ts'è, ts'ē: oblique· slant; uneven.

斜紋 ts'ē mān· twilled.

斜角 ts'ē kòk. oblique angle.

1345

脱 t'uèt: to strip; to remove; to escape; to avoid.

脱帽 t'uèt mó: to lift or remove the hat.

脱離 t'uèt leī: to depart; to disassociate with.

脱險 t'uèt hím: out of danger.

刺 斜 脱

刺 斜 脱

刺 刺 斜 脱

509

姑 koo: indulgent; father's sister; husband's sister.

姑娘 koo-neūng: miss; young lady; a nun(Catholic)

師姑 sz-koo: a nun

姑念 koo-nîm: indulgent towards.

姑母 koo-mŏ: paternal aunt.

313

娶 ts'uí: to take a wife; to marry a girl.

娶親 ts'uí ts'an: to take a wife.

娶妾 ts'uí ts'ìp: to take a concubine

姑 娶

姑 娶

姑 娶

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

828

貧　p'ān: poor; impoverished.

貧窮　p'ān-k'ūng: indigent; poor.

貧乏　p'ān-fāt: destitute.

479

稿　kó: rough draft; printer's copy; proof; stalks of grain.

原稿　uēn kó: original copy.

草稿　ts'ó-kó: a rough draft.

起稿　heí kó: to draw up a rough draft.

980

示　shî: to make known; an edict.

訓示　fàn-shî: to instruct; an order.

示威運動　shî-wai wân-tūng: public demonstration.

貧　稿　示

貧　稿　示

貧　稾　稿　示

19

插　ch'aàp: to insert, drive into

插嘴　ch'aàp-tsuí: interrupt in talking.

1440

也　yǎ: also; a particle.

也曾　yǎ-ts'āng: already.

插　也

插　也

插　插　也

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

聯 -Pong Ching-探局關主任想知道馬明調查 choh 治方之案情點樣，就叫馬探員到其辦事室，問佢關於調查之經過，綫-shǒk 如何，以及所得之結果等等．同時根據此案情檢討一吓．

根據調查所得；老方呢個人，在思想上，行為上，言論上，確係有些少過激．且時常喺一間偏左之 k'ui 樂部出入．但現時尚未能斷定老方係唔係共產黨員

至於李大年，對於本案極之合作，歡喜幫忙；所以得其協助不少．可惜佢每日需做工，時間無多．遲日與他再談一次，或者可以 p'oǒn 決此案．

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

斜

Character Number 1229 — Radical Number 68 斗
Stroke Number 11

插

Character Number 19 — Radical Number 64 扌, 手
Stroke Number 12

娶

Character Number 1313 — Radical Number 38 女
Stroke Number 11

姑

Character Number 509 — Radical Number 38 女
Stroke Number 8

貧

Character Number 828 — Radical Number 154 貝
Stroke Number 11

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mā: Leĭ Sin-Shaang, neĭ hô la mă? Ngŏh toh-tsê neĭ kam-yât yaû ch'au ti shī-haû laī ni-shuè.

Leĭ: Mŏ shôh-waî. Neĭ haî m̄-haî yaû mân kwaan-ue Lŏ-Fong ti yĕ à?

M: Meî mân Lŏ-Fong ti yĕ chi-ts'īn, ngŏh seúng mân yat ti kwaan-ue neĭ tsẑ-keî kè yĕ, tak mà?

L: M̄-kán-iù. Ngŏh mân-kwòh lût-sz lòh, k'uĭ kiù ngŏh t'aán-paâk t'ūng neĭ kóng.

M: Tuì-ue ngŏh mân kè mân-t'aī, ts'īng neĭ nám-chún. Nâm ch'ing-ch'ōh īn-haû taàp-fuk ngŏh.

L: Tong-īn* la.

M: Neĭ haî m̄-haî Meĭ-Kwòk tsîk-mān, neĭ keî shī t'ūng haî pin-shuè yâp-haú?

L: Ngŏh haî Meĭ-Kwòk tsîk-mān. Yat-kaú-ng̃-î nīn saam-uêt yâ-ng̃ haî She-Lô yâp haú.

M: Ch'uī-chóh Leĭ Taaî-Nīn ni kòh meng* chi-ngoî, neĭ chūng yaŭ mŏ k'eī-t'a kè mēng* à?

L: Yaŭ, ngŏh kè hô haî Wā-Kwong.

M: Neĭ ĭ-ts'īn yaŭ mŏ ka-yâp Kûng-Ch'aán Tóng waâk k'eī-t'a faán-Meĭ kè t'uēn-t'aī à?

L: Ngŏh m̄-haî Kúng-Ch'aán Tóng, yîk mŏ ts'aam-ka-kwòh k'eī-t'a faán-Meĭ t'uēn-t'aī kè oôt tûng.

M: Meî laī Meĭ-Kwòh ĭ-ts'īn, neĭ haî m̄-haî haî Chung-Kûng kè teî-fong kui-chuê à?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L: Haî, Chung-Kûng kaaî-fòng taaî-lûk chi-haû, ngŏh chûng haî Kwóng-Chau-Shĭ tûk shue. Yat-kaú-nğ-yat nīn ngŏh leī-hoi taaî-lûk, huì Heung-Kóng chuê.

M: Kóm, neĭ haî Chung-Kûng koón-chì kè teî-fong chuê chóh keî noî à?

L: Taaî-yeùk* nīn-lēng kóm sheûng-hâ*. Kóh chân shī haî ngŏh tûk chung-hôk kè tsuì-haû yat nīn.

M: Kóh chân shī neĭ yaŭ mŏ tûk Mă-Haak-Sz chuê-î, Yan-Kaàk-Sz kè chuè-tsòk, Lît-Nīng kè hôk-shuèt, Sź-T'aaì-Lām kè leĭ-lûn, Mō-Chaâk-Tung kè San-Mān-Chuê Chuê-î, t'ūng Shĕ-ooî chuê-î kè shue à?

M: Yaŭ, pat-kwòh ni ti haî hôk-haaû kw'ai-tîng kè. Ngŏh tuì ni ti yĕ mŏ hìng-ts'uì, yîk m̄ mīng-paâk mō-ch'aán kaai-k'ap kè yau-tîm, ĭ-kâp tsz-poón kaai-k'ap kè luèt-tîm.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This small country will collaborate with the Kremlin.
2. He believes that "one who takes advantage of the current situation is a smart man".
3. He will act in accordance with the established procedure.
4. Is there a capitalistic class under a socialistic form of government?
5. Karl Marx and Friedrick Engles are worshipped by Communists.
6. She claims to be a proletarian, but she has a beautiful car and fine clothing.
7. You can go now, but come back to see me tomorrow at the same time.
8. I don't have anything to confess, and I don't need a lawyer.
9. You are not obliged to confess, but whatever you say may be used against you.
10. Please give me both the names, the one given when you were born and when you were a student.
11. Do you know of any anti-US organizations that are sympathetic to the policies of the communist party?
12. I understand you have some books on socialism. What are they used for?
13. Why are you interested in the Iron Curtain countries?
14. Behind the Bamboo Curtain every student is required to read Mao Tse-Tung's "The New Democracy".

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The communist party has many subversive activities for the young people.

16. Living behind the Bamboo Curtain is unthinkable.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1.	ch'aú	to take (time out); to spare, save, pick, extract, lift, levy (tax)
2.	mō-shóh-waî	it doesn't matter; it's not important; shóh-waî, 'the so called; so to speak;' waî (lit) 'to say, call, speak'
3.	t'aán-paâk	to confess; to make a candid statement; to make a clean breast of it all
4.	nám-chún	to think correctly; to think carefully; to consider with full deliberation; nám to think, consider, syn: seúng
5.	hô	a style of name; a name by which he is generally known; AN kòh; number; a mark; day of month
6.	kûng-ch'aán tóng	communist party; communist; tóng, 'political party', AN kòh
7.	faán Meĭ t'uēn-t'aî	anti-US organization, AN kòh; faán, 'anti-; against;' Meĭ 'America', abbr: Meĭ-Kwòk
8.	Mă-Haak-Sz (Mă)	Karl Marx, abbr: Mă
9.	Ying-Kaàk-Sz (Ying)	Frederick Engels, abbr: Ying
10.	Lît-Nīng (Lît)	N. Lenin, abbr: Lît

WORD LIST

11.	Sź-T'aaì-Lām (Sź)	J.V. Stalin, Abbr: Sź
12.	Mō Chaâk-Tung	Mao Tse-Tung, abbr: Mō
13.	shĕ-ooî chué-î	socialism; shĕ-ooî 'social; society'; chué-î '-ism; doctrine'
14.	San-Mān-Chué Chué-î	The New Democracy; chué-î (See Les 5:15)
15.	mō-ch'aân kaai-k'ap	proletariat; propertyless class; kaai-k'ap, 'class'
16.	tsz-poón kaai-k'ap	capitalistic class

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

363

腰 iu: loins; waist; kidney; isthmus

腰骨 iu-kwat: backbone

892

旁 p'ōng: at the side; near.

旁人 p'ōng-yān: bystander; looker-on.

旁邊 p'ōng-pin: at the side; the side.

127

磚 chuen: brick; tile (Cl.kōn)

青磚 ts'ing-chuen: burnt brick

泥磚 naī-chuen: mud brick.

腰 旁 磚

腰 旁 磚

1295

倉 ts'ong: granary; storehouse.

貨倉 fòh-ts'ong: a warehouse.

穀倉 kuk ts'ong: granary, barn.

407

斤 kan: a catty, equivalent to 1 1/3 pound; 16 ounces

一斤 yat kan: one catty

斤両 kan-leúng: the weight of a thing

倉 斤

倉 斤

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1296

蒼 ts'ong: azure; the sky.

蒼天 ts'ong-t'in: the blue sky.

蒼蠅 ts'ong-yīng: fly; (flies).

902

盤 p'oōn: a tray; vessel; to wind; to examine.

收盤 shau p'oōn: to wind up the business.

地盤 teî-p'oōn: territory; military position.

904

胖 poôn: fat.

胖子 poôn-tsź: fat fellow (Mandarin)

蒼 盤 胖

1277

醋 ts'ò: vinegar.

白醋 paâk ts'ò: white vinegar.

黑醋 hak ts'ò: black vinegar.

1283

栽 tsoi: to plant; to set out.

栽花 tsoi fa: to set out flowers.

栽培 tsoi-p'ooī: to cultivate; to assist; to rear.

醋 栽

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

禮拜四日，李大年唔使做工．佢依約一早就去馬明處

馬明先多謝大年來見佢，然後開始問話．不過馬明唔問關於 Choh 治方嘅事，先問大年自己嘅 leĭ 歷．

因為大年未到美國之前，曾經喺中共嘅地方住過，所以馬明要知道佢有冇洗過腦．

李大年承認佢喺中學最後一年，讀過毛 Chaâk 東嘅新民主主義，馬克斯主義，Yan 格 Sz 嘅 chuê 作，列寧嘅學說，史太林嘅理論．佢話佢對於呢啲野唔發生興趣．亦唔明白無產階級嘅優點，以及資本階級嘅劣點．

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
腰	Character Number 1277 Stroke Number 13 Radical Number 130 月，肉
旁	Character Number 1295 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 70 方
磚	Character Number 127 Stroke Number 16 Radical Number 112 石
倉	Character Number 892 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 9 人
醋	Character Number 363 Stroke Number 15 Radical Number 164 酉

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĭ Taaî-Nîn Sin-Shaang, neĭ chûng hŏh-ĭ tuì ngŏh kóng se-shiú kwaan-ue neĭ haî Chung-Kûng koón-chî hâ ts'aam-ka kwòh kè oôt-tûng mà?

Leĭ: Ch'uî-chŏh p'ó-t'ung kè t'ó-lûn ooî*, siú-tsó ooî-ĭ, kîm-t'ó ooî*, în-kóng ooî*, fàn-lîn paan, táng táng chi-ngoî, ngŏh-teî chûng yaŭ ts'aam-ka tsaâp-t'aì mān-uē oôt-tûng.

Mă: T'ó-lûn ooî* t'ó-lûn ti mi-yĕ à?

Leĭ: Yaŭ-shī t'ó-lûn Kûng-Chaán-Chué-Î, t'ūng k'eī-t'a Shĕ-Ooî-Chué-Î kè leĭ-lûn. Yaŭ-shī t'ó-lûn tsz-ch'aán kaai-k'ap t'ūng mō-ch'aán kaai-k'ap kè taù-chaang.

Mă: Siú-tsó ooî-ĭ ne?

Leĭ: Siú-tsó ooî-ĭ toh-shò t'ó-lûn shī-kûk.

Mă: Kîm-t'ó ooî* ne?

Leĭ: Kîm-t'ó ooî* toh-shò iù kòk yān tsẑ-ngŏh p'ai-p'ing t'ūng t'aán-paâk.

Mă: Ín-kóng ooî* haî tîm-yeûng* kè à?

Leĭ: Ín-kóng ooî* toh-shò yaū Kûng-Ch'aán Tóng kòn-pô tóng-uēn chué-ch'ī, piú-yeūng Kûng-Ch'aán Tóng kè chan-leĭ.

Mă: Fàn-lîn paan haî tîm kè à?

Leĭ: Fàn-lîn paan haî fàn-lîn ngoî-waî t'uēn-t'aì kè kòn-pô.

Mă: Tsaâp-t'aì mān-uē oôt-tûng yaû tîm à?

Leĭ: Tsaâp-t'aì mān-uē oôt-tûng yaŭ ch'eūng koh, mān-tsûk koh-k'uk, t'iù-mŏ, mān-tsûk mŏ, t'ūng Yeung-Koh Mŏ, în-kaù P'ó-Lōh-Mān-Hôk, táng táng.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. These front organizations are controlled by the communist party.
2. "Rice Seedling Dance", is a very popular folk dance in Red China.
3. I like to see the person in charge of printing this Prolitarian Literature.
4. The truth may not be the same in a totalitarian country.
5. At the section meeting last night, the cadre in charge attacked the Bourgeoisie and the Facists.
6. This is the evidence that proves I have attended the training class and passed the examination.
7. A movement is being planned to strengthen the power of the party.
8. She has the record of your "self-criticism", and she will present them to the organization at the end of this month.
9. The struggle of the classes will be the topic of tonight's talk.
10. You better change your view points at the critique meeting, otherwise it will reflect on your good record.
11. Feudalistic view points are being fought in all section discussions behind the Bamboo Curtain.
12. There are proofs that mass liquidation is a common practice in communist countries.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. It is wrong to think that totalitarianism is beneficial to undeveloped countries.

14. These front organizations do not have "critiques" but they have many small group meetings.

15. You have to give a speech in the auditorium tonight.

16. I lost control of the car for just a moment, but there was no accident.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1.	siú-tsó ooî-ĭ	small group meeting; section meeting; section discussion AN kȍh
2.	kîm-t'ó ooî*	critique, AN kȍh kîm-t'ó 'to examine into, censor
3.	kȍn-pô în-kóng ooî*	cadre's talk; seminar; în-kóng 'to give a speech or talk'
4.	fân-lîn paan	training class, AN kȍh
5.	tsaâp-t'aî	mass, masses; collective; bodies of people; ant: kȍh-yān 'individual'
6.	taù-chaang	to struggle; fight
7.	tsẑ-ngŏh p'ai-p'îng	self-criticism; p'ai-p'îng, 'criticism'
8.	chué-ch'î	in charge; to administer, support
9.	chan-leĭ	the truth; chan 'real; genuine'; leĭ 'reason; reasoning; the truth; AN kȍh
10.	ngoî-waî t'uēn-t'aî	front organization; a.f., moōn-mîn t'uēn-t'aî
11.	mān-tsûk	nationalistic; race; folk, AN chúng
12.	P'ó-Lōh-Mān-Hôk	Proletarian Literature; P'ó-Lōh, syn: mō-ch'aán kaai-k'ap (See Les 6:8)
13.	Yeung-Koh-Mŏ	Rice Seedling Dance (a popular Chinese folk dance in Communist China)

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1251

賤 tsîn: low; mean; ignoble.

賤相 tsîn seùng: low type of countenance; ignoble appearance

貧賤 p'ān-tsîn: poor and mean.

576

階 kaai: step; a rank stairs, a class

階級 kaai-k'ap: step; an official grade class

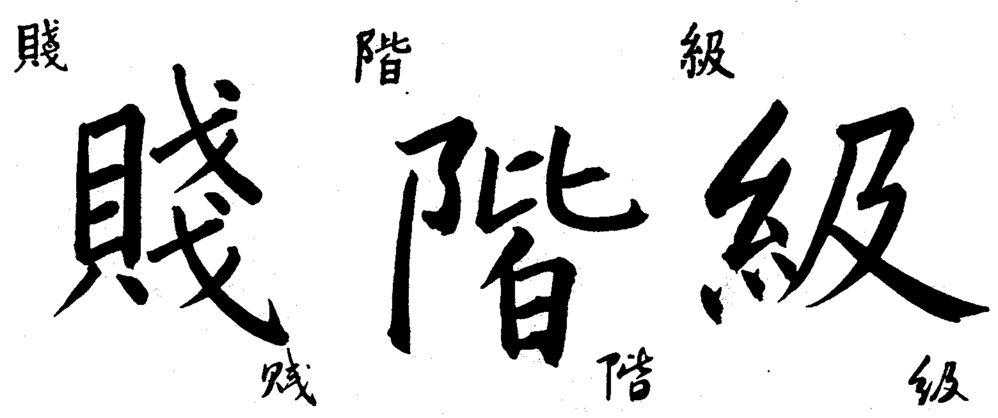
418

級 k'ap: steps(stairs etc.); grades of rank.

階級 kaai-k'ap: rank

初級 ch'oh k'ap: elementary.

石級 shêk-k'ap: stone steps.



1085

貪 t'aam: covetous; greedy.

貪心 t'aam-sam: covetous

貪錢 t'aam ts'în: avaricious.

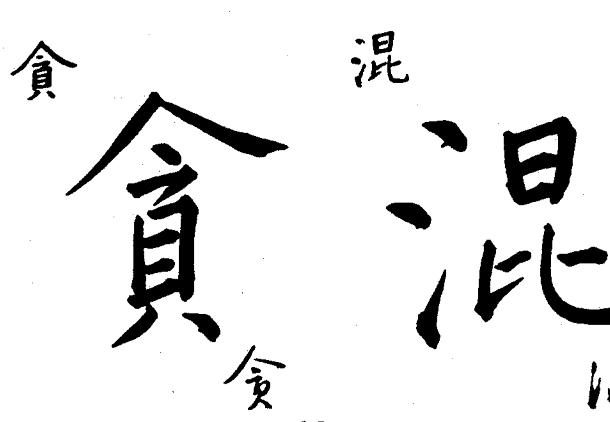
貪利 t'aam leî: greedy for gain.

1428

混 wân: confused; mixed; disorderly; to confound; to mix.

混亂 wân-luên: in disorder; in confusion.

混合 wân-hôp: mixture.



LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1064

率 sut, lut: to lead; to command; in general; all.

率領 sut-lǐng: to lead.

率直 sut-chîk: without mincing matters.

統率 tǔng-sut: to lead.

速率 ts'uk-lût: rate of speed; velocity

889

婆 p'ōh: old woman; mother; dame.

老婆 lǒ-p'ōh: wife.

公婆 kung p'ōh: husband and wife.

1387

元 uēn: first; original; dollar.

紀元前 keí-uēn ts'īn: before Christ; B.C.

元首 uēn-shaú: the head; leader; ruler.

元帥 uēn-shuì: commander-in-chief; generalissimo.

一元 yat uēn: one dollar

率 婆 元

率 婆 元

率 婆 元

24

吵 ch'aáu: clamor, uproar

吵鬧 ch'aáu-naaû: to brawl

吵耳 ch'aáu-ǐ: annoying, noise

1381

寃 uen: to oppress; to wrong; act of injustice.

寃枉 uen-wóng: a wrong; injustice.

寃仇 uen ch'aū: a grudge

吵 寃

吵 寃

吵 寃 寃

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

李大年講完中共對於思想改造嘅方法之後，繼續講及中共管治之下所參加嘅各種活動

根據佢所講，佢地要參加各種集會；好似討論會，檢討會，演講會等等．又做各種文娛活動

討論會係討論共產主義同其他社會主義嘅理論，政 ch'aàk．

檢討會係各人批評自己，互相 taú 正思想行為嘅錯誤．

演講會多數表揚共產主義，指出資產階級同無產階級嘅 mŏh 擦等等．

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
賤	Character Number 1251 Radical Number 154 Stroke Number 15 貝
階	Character Number 376 Radical Number 170 Stroke Number 11 阝, 阜
級	Character Number 418 Radical Number 120 Stroke Number 10 糹, 糸
貪	Character Number 1085 Radical Number 154 Stroke Number 11 貝
混	Character Number 1428 Radical Number 85 Stroke Number 11 氵, 水

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mǎ: Leǐ Sin-Shaang, neǐ haí Chung-Kûng Chuk-Lǐm chi-noì chuê chṓh shēng nìn; neǐ kȍk-tak Chung-Kûng tìm ȁ?

Leǐ: Ngǒh ǐ-waì Chung-Kûng haì ts'an So faȁn Meǐ.

Mǎ: Chung-Kûng Yǎn-Mǎn-Chìng-Foṓ ts'oì-ts'uí mi-yě chìng-ch'aȁk ȁ?

Leǐ: Chung-Kûng Yǎn-Mǎn-Chìng-Foṓ piû-mìn sheûng ts'oì-ts'uí foon-taaì chìng-ch'aȁk, shât-tsaì sheûng haì fei-sheûng chi tûk-laât.

Mǎ: Neǐ kṓm kṓng, haì mat ì-sz ȁ?

Leǐ: Ngǒh kȍk-tak haì Chung-Kûng Chuk-Lǐm chi-noì, mooǐ kȍh yǎn to shaû Kûng-Ch'aán-Tṓng kȅ kaam-shì. Uē-kwṓh k'uǐ-teì ǐ-waì neǐ haì faán-tûng fân-tsź, neǐ kȅ mēng* tsaû haì haak mìng-taan, kȁng-ka m̄-tsẑ-yaǔ lȍh.

Mǎ: Chung-Kûng noì-pô kȅ kuì-t'aǔ, yaǔ-mǒ fan p'aaì-haì ne?

Leǐ: Yaǔ, hṓ-ts'ž Mō Chaâk-Tung haì mǎn-tsûk p'aaì, Laǔ Shiû-K'eì haì kwȍk-tsaì p'aaì, Chau Yan-Loì, Chue Tak haì tsaû chung-kaan lô-sìn. Pat-kwȍh, k'uǐ-teì uēn-ts'uēn haì faán Meǐ, chí Meǐ-Kwȍk haì Taì-Kwȍk Chuḗ-ì chḗ, chìn-chang faǎn-tsź.

Mǎ: Tuì-ue hoì-ngoì, k'uǐ-teì tim-yeûng ne?

Leǐ: Haì hoì-ngoì, k'uǐ-teì yaǔ taì-ně tsùng-tuì*, saàn-pȍ kȍk teì.

Mǎ: Haì hoì-ngoì kȅ taì-ně tsùng-tuì*, tsô ti mi-yě kung-tsȍk ȁ?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ: K'uĭ-teî ch'uì-chóh tsô suen-ch'uēn t'ūng p'ò h-waaî kè kung-tsòk chi-ngoî, yaû tsô kaàn-tîp kung-tsòk, t'au-ts'uì kwan-sẑ, king-tsaì, t'ūng chìng-chî kè ts'ìng-pò, yûng òm-hô, mât-mă, waâk-ché peì-mât mō-sìn-tîn heùng Chung-Kûng waâk So-Ngōh pò-kò.

Mă: Neĭ tîm-yeûng* chi-tò Chung-Kûng ni ti oôt-tûng à?

Leĭ: Yan-waî ngŏh haî Heung-Kóng kè shī-haû, yaŭ yat kòh Kûng-Ch'aán-Tóng kòn-pô, chi-tò ngŏh iù laì Meĭ-Kwòk, seúng kiú ngŏh t'ūng k'uĭ-teî tsô teî-hâ ts'ìng-pò kung-tsòk yān-uēn, shóh-ĭ k'uĭ kóng ni ti yĕ peì ngŏh chi.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a "running dog" for the imperialists.
2. Our intelligence comes in code through a secret radio station.
3. With a secret sign, the reactionary elements know their own people.
4. This black list includes names of reactionary elements.
5. As a matter of fact your plan is most useful to sabbotage their intelligence network.
6. She is very cruel and will destroy you without any hesitation.
7. The Peoples' Government has a department in charge of espionage activities.
8. There will be a meeting of leaders of the nationalistic and that of the internationalistic factions.
9. He is not pro-USSR nor is he anti-USA.
10. Besides Mao Tse-Tung, the influential people of the Chinese Peoples' Republic are Chou En-Lai, Liu Shau-Chi and Chu-Te.
11. Wall Street is the center of world finance.
12. The war mongers refuse to adopt a liberal policy.
13. They send their fifth columnist everywhere to obtain information.
14. We put her under surveillance since she came to this country last year.
15. If you are not a friend of the reactionary element, how do you know their code and secret signs.
16. You are doomed if your name is on the black list.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1.	ts'an So	pro-USSR; ts'an, 'dear, intimate'
2.	faân Meĭ	anti-US, anti: faân (See Les 8:1)
3.	mān-tsûk p'aaì	nationalist faction; nationalist
4.	Laū Shiŭ-K'eī	Liu Shau-Chi (ranked No.2 man in the Chinese-Communist Party)
5.	kwǒk-tsaì p'aaì	internationalist faction
6.	Chau Yan-Loī	Chou En-Lai (ranked No. 3 man in the Chinese Communist Party)
7.	Chue Tak	Chu-Te (ranked No. 4 man in the Chinese-Communist Party)
8.	chung-kaan lô-sìn	middle of the road, AN t'iū
9.	kuî-t'aū	giant; leader of men; influential person; chief or head of government, of any human endeavor
10.	chìn-chaang faăn-tsź	war-mongers, AN kǒh
11.	Yān-Mān Chìng-Foó	The People's Government (refers to the Chinese-Communist Government)
12.	foon-taaî chìng-ch'aàk	Liberal policy; chìng-ch'aàk 'policy'
13.	taî-nğ tsùng-tuî*	The Fifth Column; tsùng-tuî* 'column'
14.	kaân-tîp	spy; espionage
15.	p'ǒh-waaî	to destroy, sabotage
16.	shât-tsaì sheûng	in reality; really; in fact; as matter of fact

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

17.	tûk-laât	cruel; harsh; severe
18.	kaam-shì	under surveillance; keeping a close watch
19.	haak mìng-taan	black list, AN cheung
20.	faân-tûng fân-tsź	reactionary element; fân-tsź (See Les 2:24)
21.	ồm-hồ	secret sign; AN kồh
22.	mât-mă	code, AN kồh
23.	mō-sìn-tîn	radio (literally: wireless electric machine) AN kồh
24.	teî-hâ	underground

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

625

爐 lō: stove; fire-place; furnace; grate.

火爐 fóh-lô: a stove.

風爐 fung-lô: small earthern stove.

香爐 heung-lô: incense burner.

1354

毒 tûk: poison; virus; to hate.

毒藥 tûk yeûk: poison.

中毒 chùng tûk: to take poison by accident; poisoned.

服毒 fûk tûk: to take poison.

毒打 tûk tá: a cruel beating.

1274

粗 ts'o: coarse; rough; rude; careless.

粗口 ts'o-haú: obscene language.

粗俗 ts'o-tsûk: vulgar; uncouth.

爐 炉 毒 粗

爐 毒 粗

炉 毒 粗

1179

屠 t'ō: a butcher; to slaughter.

屠場 t'ō-ch'eûng: slaughter house; abatoir.

屠殺 t'ō-shaàt: slaughter; to slaughter.

1174

逃 t'ō: to flee; to escape; to abscond.

逃走 t'ō-tsaú: to flee.

逃犯 t'ō faân*: escaped criminal.

逃兵 t'ō ping: deserter.

屠 逃

屠 逃

屠 逃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

950

什 shâp: sundry miscellaneous.

什物 shâp-mât: sundries, miscellaneous articles.

800

吧 pa: angry quarreling.

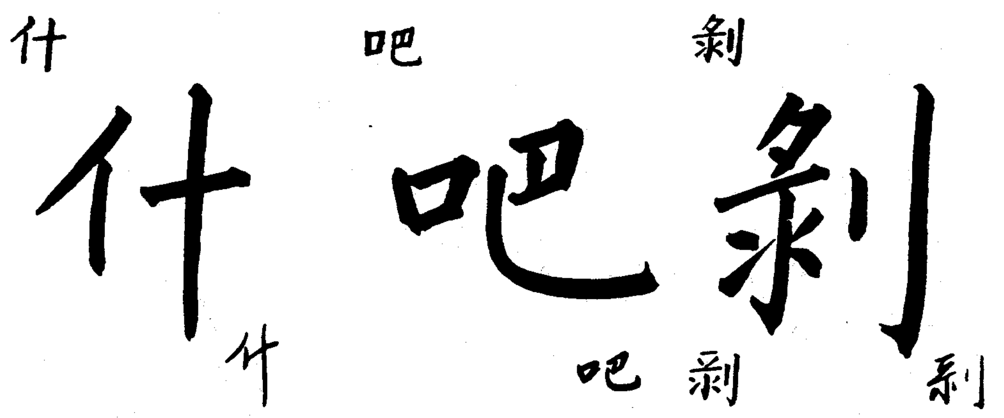
吧閉 pa-paì: clamor.

709

剝 mok: to flay; to peel; to lay bare.

剝皮 mok p'eĭ: to skin; to reel; to fleece.

剝削 mok-seùk: to oppress; to squeeze the people.



923

削 seùk: to cut; to cut off; to scrape

刮削 kwaàt-seùk: to scrape.

削平 seùk p'ēng: to raze to the ground.

611

臉 lǐm: face; rerutation.

削 臉

削 臉

削 脸

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

馬明聽李大年講完中共嘅政策之後，佢問大年嘅意見．大年話，中共係親蘇，反美．時常向世界宣傳，攻擊美國好戰．表面上採取寬大政策；實際上，極力破壞和平．不過中共內部嘅 kuî 頭亦分開派系．好似毛澤東屬民族派，劉少奇屬國際派，周恩來，朱德係走中間路線．

一般黎講，共產主義嘅管治，手段係非常之毒辣．特務遍佈全國．大陸上每個人都受共黨嚴密監視壓逼，冇自由．如果行動言論唔小心，就被指為腐化，被清算，屠殺．

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

爐	
Character Number 625	Radical Number 86
Stroke Number 20	

毒	
Character Number 1354	Radical Number 80
Stroke Number 9	毋

粗	
Character Number 1274	Radical Number 119
Stroke Number 11	米

屠	
Character Number 1179	Radical Number 44
Stroke Number 11	尸

逃	
Character Number 1174	Radical Number 162
Stroke Number 10	辶，辵

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĭ Sin-Shaang, neĭ ī-waī Chung-Kûng haî m̄-haî So-Ngōh kè waî-sing kwòk-ka à?

Leĭ: Wâ k'uĭ haî yîk tak, wâ k'uĭ m̄-haî yîk tak. Ngōh ī-waī tsuì ngaam tsaû haî wâ Chung-Kûng haî kei-ooî-chué-î-ché.

Mă: Chung-Kûng kè chuk-līm chi-noî yaŭ-mŏ poôn-luên à?

Leĭ: P'ô-t'ung-laī-kóng, poôn-luên kè sẑ-kîn shī-sheūng yaŭ. Pat-kwòh, Chung-Kûng hùng-chaì tak shâp-î-fan īm-mât, shóh-ĭ taaî kw'ai-mō kè poôn-luên m̄ yūng-î.

Mă: Kóm, haî chuk-līm chi-noî, haî m̄-haî mŏ faán-Kûng kè oôt-tûng ne?

Leĭ: Kóm yaû m̄-haî,chuk-līm chi-noî yaŭ hó toh yaū-kik tuî*; yaŭ hó toh Kwòk-Mān Chìng-Foó kè tâk-mô t'ūng t'ung-sùn yān-uēn. Yaŭ kei-ooî tsaû tsûn-lîk tá-kik Kûng-Tóng kè kîn-ch'ìt t'ūng suen-ch'uēn.

Mă: Neĭ yaŭ-mŏ ts'aam-ka-kwòh ni-ti faán-kûng kè oôt-tûng t'ūng tsó-chik à?

Leĭ: Mŏ, ngōh mŏ kei-ooî ts'aam-ka ni-ti faán-Kûng tsó-chik waâk oôt-tûng.

Mă: Tuì Chung-Kûng kè kím-t'ó ooî*, neĭ yaŭ mat king-îm à?

Leĭ: Mŏ mat king-îm. Yan-waî ngōh hó shiú ch'ut sheng, chóh-ĭ kòn-pô to wâ ngōh haî kòh-yān-chué-î-ché. K'eūng-pik ngōh hôk-tsaâp taaî-chùng-fà, ts'aam-ka Kûng-Tóng kè moōn-mîn (ts'īn-sìn) t'uēn-t'aí.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am not fighting for myself. I am fighting for our nation.
2. It is a pity that you do not have time to help me clean up the mess of our organization.
3. People are more aware of the situation in the Orient.
4. If you do not understand the regulations of our organization, I will explain them to you.
5. It was a great blow to the enemy when we attacked.
6. I do not speak just for myself. I do it for all of us.
7. He didn't believe I was a correspondent of the Hong Kong Daily. He thought I was a special agent of the Red Chinese Government.
8. Please do not exert any more pressure, because it may break into two if you do.
9. Political commissars managed the factories.
10. Many of our countrymen sacrificed their lives during World War II.
11. With straight control at various strata, no revolt is possible.
12. An opportunist would not act contrary to the communist theories; he would definitely follow the "Big Brother".
13. I strongly oppose to the lean-to-one-side policy.
14. Nearly all satellite nations have to do what the "Big Brother" orders.
15. No one will be able to infiltrate into our organization with our meticulous investigation.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. It is required that all political workers register with the state and city government.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1.	waî-sing kwǒk-ka	satellite nation; waî- sing 'satellite'; kwǒk-ka, abbr: kwǒk
2.	kei-ooî chuế-î chế	opportunist; chế (used to form noun or pronoun. A particle imparting adjectival or adverbial shades of meaning to words to which it is joined) i.e., hôk-chế 'scholar'; san-mān keì-chế 'newspaper correspondent'
3.	poôn-luên	revolt; rebellion; to revolt, rebel; rebellious
4.	hùng-chaì	to control, contain; control; containment
5.	ìm-mât	strict; tight; meticulous; syn: ìm
6.	ts'ing-suền	to liquidate; to clean out; to get rid of; to purge; purge;
7.	tâk-mô	special agent; secret agent, AN kǒh
8.	t'ung sùn yān-uēn	messenger; correspondent; yān-uēn 'personnel'
9.	tå-kik	to strike; to deal a blow; a blow; a hard stroke
10.	ch'ut-sheng	to speak; to speak up; to say, utter, syn: kóng; i.e., k'uĭ m̄-ch'ut-sheng 'he did not speak up'

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

11.	kǒh-yān	an individual; a person
12.	t'aaì-tô	attitude
13.	k'eūng-ngaâng	strong, stiff, firm
14.	kon-shîp	to interfere, to have a hand in
15.	t'ō-shaàt	slaughter; to slaughter

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

995

承 shīng: to bear; to hold; to receive; to undertake; to acknowledge; to promise.

承繼 shīng-kaì: to adopt an heir to continue.

承認 shīng-yīng: to acknowledge; to confess; to grant recognition.

707

摸 móh: to feel with the hands; to catch.

摸魚 móh uü:* to catch fish with hands.

556

虧 kw'ai: deficiency; loss.

虧欠 kw'ai hìm: in debt; arrears.

虧空 kw'ai-hung: to embezzle; deficit.

虧本 kw'ai poón: to lose in capital invested.

承 摸 虧

承 摸 虧

承 摸 摸 虧

76

置 chì: to buy; to arrange: to put aside.

安置 on-chì: to arrange to place.

置業 chì ìp: to buy property

位置 waî-chì: position; situation.

1338

磁 ts'ï: magnetic; iron ore.

磁石 ts'ï-shêk: lodestone.

置 磁

置 磁

置 磁

READING MATERIAL

880

暴 pô: violent; cruel; malicious.

暴動 pô-tûng: riot; disturbance.

暴露 pô-lô: exposed; uncovered.

894

輩 pool: a class; sort; generation

尊輩 tsuen-pool: your senior.

同輩 t'ũng-pool: comrade; the same generation.

183

否 faû: negative; no

是否 shî faû: is it so or not; yes or no

否認 faû-yîng: deny



1044

索 sòk: to exact; to search; a cord; knot.

索詐 sòk-chà: to extort; to blackmail.

繩索 shĩng sòk: rope; cord.

760

礙 ngoî: to hinder; to oppose; to obstruct; to interfere.

妨礙 fõng-ngoî: impediment; hindrance.

障礙 cheùng-ngoî: obstruction; hindrance.

索 礙

索 碍

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

根據李大年嘅意見，中共雖然係蘇俄衛星國家，不過佢另外採取一種態度，主張對西方强硬．有時佢地嘅行動，唔受蘇俄干涉．所以中共係屬於一個機會主義者

中共內部人民，因為時常受屠殺，大陸有不少poôn亂事件發生．不過規摸不大．因為中共hûng制嚴密，想大規摸起事唔係容易．國民政府有好多特務同通訊人員，分佈大陸各處．saû集情報，有時亦做破壞工作．

WRITING MATERIAL

磁	Character Number 1338 Stroke Number 14 Radical Number 112 石
摸	Character Number 707 Stroke Number 14 Radical Number 64 扌，手
索	Character Number 1044 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 120 糸
礙	Character Number 760 Stroke Number 19 Radical Number 112 石
置	Character Number 76 Stroke Number 13 Radical Number 122 四，网

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwaan: Lŏ-Mă, ngŏh ĭ-waî neĭ î-ka t'ūng Leĭ Taaî-Nîn mân wâ*!

Mă: Mŏ-ts'ŏh, pat-kwŏh ngŏh ch'ut-laî shîk haú in, yăm pooi kà-fe che.

K: Neĭ ts'ing-ch'óh Leĭ Taaî-Nîn poón-yān kè kan-taî meî à?

M: Ngŏh kòk-tak k'uĭ sui-în tsìp-shaû kwŏh Mă, Lît kè hôk-shuèt, t'ūng Mō Chaâk-Tung kè San-Mān-Chué Chué-î, taân-haî k'uĭ m-haî yat kòh Kûng-Ch'aán chué-î sùn-t'ō.

K: K'uĭ yaŭ mŏ t'aán-paâk kóng k'uĭ haî Chung-Kûng hūng-k'eî chi-hâ kè oôt-tûng à?

M: K'uĭ seung-tong t'aán-paâk, î-ch'ê ka sheŭng yat ti hôp leĭ kè kaaî-shik.

K: K'uĭ tuì Chung-Kûng yaŭ mat p'ai-p'ìng mà?

M: K'uĭ tui Chung-Kûng kè chìng-ch'aák t'ūng shaú-tuên to yaŭ p'ai-p'ìng. K'uĭ kè fan-sik keî chún-k'òk. Ngaăn-kwong keî kaù, p'ai-p'ìng tak keî t'aù-ch'ìt.

K: K'uĭ tuì Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk kè ts'ìng-yīng yaŭ faát-piú ì-kìn mà?

M: K'uĭ wâ taaî-lûk kè yān-mān hó kaan-foó. K'uĭ yaû chí-ch'ut tsoî kîk-kuēn chué-î-ché kè t'ìt-t'aî chi hâ, yān-mān mŏ tsẑ-yaū. K'uĭ-teî kè sz-seŭng to shaû haân-chaì.

K: Tuì-ue faán kûng kè oôt-tûng, k'uĭ chi-tò se-shiú mà?

M: K'uĭ chí-haî chi-tò shiù-shiù, yan-waî k'uĭ wâ mŏ kei-ooî ts'aam-ka shóh-yaŭ kè oôt-tûng.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

K: Tuì-ue k'uĭ haî Meĭ-Kwòk kè ts'an-shûk, p'aāng-yaŭ táng-táng. Neĭ heùng k'uĭ mân mīng-paâk meî à?

M: Ngŏh chûng meî t'aī-k'âp ni yat-yeûng, táng yat-chân* ngŏh ooĭ kiù k'uĭ hoi yat cheung mīng-taan peî ngŏh.

K: Kan-kuì neĭ kè koon-ch'aàt, k'uĭ hôh m̄-hóh-ĭ tsô yat kòh chìng-foò chìng-yān ne?

M: Ni kòh mân-t'aī, ngŏh chûng iù ch'ìt-taî t'iū-ch'ā-kwòh chì hóh-ĭ k'uèt-tīng.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you say he is not prejudiced, you must be blind.
2. They will restrict your activities until they have thoroughly investigated your loyalty.
3. If my observation is correct, he is working under the Red Flag.
4. When we talk about the Facists, we have to mention totalitarianism.
5. Please do not give any contrary opinion in your speech.
6. Under the iron hand of the communist regime, the people experienced extreme hardship.
7. I don't know how to describe her. All I can say is that she is beautiful.
8. As a matter of fact, I think your investigation is not thorough enough, and I hope you will do better next time.
9. If you want to analyze the world situation, you have to know a great deal about it first.
10. The price is quite reasonable, and I will give you a 10% discount if you take two.
11. I am a follower of capitalism, and I don't mind to be rich.
12. You are quite right about the matter, and your foresight is excellent.
13. I will announce my plan tomorrow night at the meeting. Are you interested?

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This may be a reasonable explanation, but will you believe it?

15. I am a faithful believer, but I am not superstitious.

16. Our investigation is quite thorough, and I suggest you had better cooperate with us.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1. poón-yān — this person; I myself; oneself; <u>poón</u> 'origin; source; native; I, this, we'; AN for book, documents etc.

2. tsîp-shaû — to receive, accept

3. sûn-t'ō — believer; follower; disciple, AN <u>kôh</u>

4. hūng-k'eī chî-hâ — under the red flag (communism); <u>k'eī</u> 'flag'

5. seung-tong — fairly; quite; proper; correspon-ding to, i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>seung-tong</u> <u>hó</u>, 'he is quite good'

6. kaaî-shik — explanation; to explain; interpretation; to interpret

7. ngaăn-kwong — opinion; foresight; good judgment

8. fan-sik — to analyze, decompose; analytical; analysis

9. t'aû-ch'ît — thorough; thoroughly; thoroughness; to understand thoroughly

10. faàt-piú — to give forth (opinion); to express, announce

11. kîk-k'ūen chué-î — totalitarianism

12. t'ît-t'aī — under the hoof; iron hand; <u>t'aī</u> 'hoof'

WORD LIST

13. t'aī-k'âp — to mention, say, syn: kőng-k'âp

14. koon-ch'aắt — observation; to observe, look, study

15. ch'ìt-taì — thoroughly; thoroughness, syn: t'aủ-ch'ìt (See Les 10:9)

16. chung-shât — loyal; honest; faithful; true-hearted; integrity; honesty

17. haân-chaì — to limit, restrict; restriction; limitation, i.e., k'uĭ kẻ haāng-tûng shaû haân-chaì, 'his action is restricted' (See hủng-chaì, Les 7:24)

18. maāng-mûk — blind; blindly; blindness; maāng 'blind'; mûk 'eye'

19. p'in-sam — bias, partial; prejudiced; unfair; prepossessed; i.e., k'uĭ p'in-sam 'he is prejudiced'; m̄-hő p'in sam 'don't be prejudiced'; p'in 'leaning toward one side'

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

379

- 戒 kaaì: to warn; caution; to abstain
- 戒酒 kaaì tsaú: abstain from spirit or wine
- 戒煙 kaaì in: give up smoking
- 戒嚴 kaaì-Ìm: curfew
- 戒指 kaaì-chí: ring (finger)

228

- 伏 fûk: to prostrate: to overcome
- 埋伏 maaī-fûk: to ambush
- 伏兵 fûk-ping: an ambush

806

- 擺 paaí: to display; to arrange; to vibrate.
- 擺開 paaí hoi: to spread out; to display.
- 擺布 paaí-pò: to direct; to show.

戒 伏 擺

901

- 判 p'oòn: to judge; to decide.
- 判決 p'oòn-k'uèt: a decision; decree; determination.
- 判斷 p'oòn-tuèn: to give judgment; to be of opinion.

1235

- 匠 tseûng: mechanic; worker; artisan
- 木匠 mûk tseûng: carpenter.
- 石匠 shêk tseûng: stone-cutter.

判 匠

READING MATERIAL

787

胡 oō: how; why; Mongol.

胡椒 oō-tsiu: pepper.

胡鬧 oō-naaû: to make a row.

1358

懂 túng: to understand.

懂得 túng tak: to understand.

不懂人事 pat túng yān-sî: slow witted; unreasonable

762

粘 nĭm: to adhere; glutinous; sticky.

黏實 nĭm shât: to paste it tight.

粘米 chim maĭ: ordinary rice.

胡 懂 粘

胡 懂 粘

懂 黏 粘

638

驢 lō: a donkey; ass.

驢子 lō-tsź: donkey; ass.

135

錘 ch'uĭ: a hammer to pound; scale; weight

鉄錘 t'ĭt ch'uĭ: a hammer

錘爛 ch'ui-laân: hammer to pieces

驢 馿 錘

驢 錘

驴 鎚 錘

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

馬明 ching 探約定李大年在 t'aû 工之日，到其辦事室詳細 k'ing 談．馬探之目的．想 ch'ìt 底清楚李大年本人之根底．因為李大年將來做證人，必要無偏心．所以，要知道李大年本人是否共產黨員或 t'aân 共之人．

李大年接受過馬列學說．與毛 Chaâk 東之新民主主義等等．在中國之時，亦受過中共政府政 ch'aàk下之各種訓練．但係李大年本人向來對於共產主義，作合理之批評，並非 maâng 目接受．所以相信他不是忠實信徒．

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
戒	379	7	62	戈
伏	228	6	9	亻，人
擺	806	18	64	扌，手
匠	1235	7	22	匚
判	901	7	18	刂，刀

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĭ Sin-Shaang, neĭ tò Meĭ-Kwòk chi haû, yaŭ mŏ t'ūng kûng-ch'aán tóng tsìp-chuk-kwòh à?

Leĭ: Kan-kuì ngŏh shóh chi-tò kè, ngŏh mŏ t'ūng kûng-ch'aán tóng tsìp-chuk-kwòh. Pat-kwòh, ngŏh haāng shuēn* kè shī-haû, ts'āng-king yâp kwòh hoi-uēn kung-ooî*.

M: K'uĭ-teî haî m̄-haî tsóh-k'ing fân-tsź à?

L: K'uĭ-teî hóh-nāng haî tsóh-k'ing fân-tsź, pat-kwòh, ī-ka ngŏh mŏ haāng shuēn*, yîk mŏ kaau ooî-faì hó noî lòh.

M: Neĭ keî-shī haāng shuēn*, haî pin kaan lūn-shuēn kung-sz tsô kung à?

L: Ngŏh tûk-chóh saam-kòh hôk-k'eī taaî-hôk, yan-waî mŏ ts'ìn* kaì-tsûk, shóh-ĭ t'ìng hôk. Yaû yan-waî mŏ k'eì-t'a shik-hôp kè kung-tsòk, shóh-ĭ t'ūng T'aaì-P'ìng-Yeūng-Lūn-Shuēn Kung Sz tsô haāng shueñ*.

M: Neĭ haāng pin yat-chèk shuēn à?

L: Kóh chèk shuēn kiù-tsô "Mòng-Tsẑ-Leĭ", haî fòh shuēn, loī-wóng Saam-Faān-Shĭ t'ūng Yât-Poón, Heung-Kóng táng teî. Ngŏh haāng-chóh lûk ts'aat shuì shuēn. Yat-kaú-nğ-paàt nīn lûk-uêt, ngŏh yan-waî pêng-chóh yat taaî ch'eūng, tsaû haî kóh-chân-shī ts'ż-chóh kung.

M: Neĭ haāng shuēn* loī-ooī Meĭ Kwòk, Uēn-Tung kè shī-haû, yaŭ mŏ tsaú-sz laû-shuì, "tsòk-kaan faân-foh" à?

L: Ngŏh mŏ tsô kwòh ni ti kóm kè yĕ. Yaŭ-shī ngŏh taaì shiú-shiú tsẑ-keì yûng kè Chung-Kwòk yeûk-ts'oī, yîk king-kwòh

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hoì-kwaan shuì-uēn kìm-ch'ā, ìn-haû taaì sheùng ngôn.

M: Neĭ ì-ka haî pin-shuè tsô kung, mooĭ kòh uêt yaŭ keî toh tsìn* yâp sik à?

L: Ngŏh ì-ka haî Ma-Kìt Kaai î-paàk-saam-shâp-hô yat-kaan lŏ-faan ts'aan-kôn shuè tsô kung. Mooĭ kòh uêt ch'uì-chóh fa-leî chi ngoî, yaŭ saam-paàk man kôm sheûng-hâ*.

M: Ts'ìng neĭ haî ni cheung chî sheûng-pîn sé ts'ing-ch'ôh neĭ tsẑ-keî kè sing-mìng, nìn-suì, teî-chî, t'ūng tò Meĭ-Kwòk chi haû neĭ shóh tsô-kwòh kè kòk-chúng kung-tsòk.

L: Ts'ìng neĭ m̄-hó kóng tak kôm faaì.

M: Tuì-m̄-chuê. Neĭ chûng iù sé mìng neĭ mooĭ kòh lŏ-paân kè sìng-mìng, k'uĭ-teî kè teî-chî, ĭ-k'âp tsô kung kè yât-k'eì.

L: Chûng yaŭ mà?

M: Ts'ìng neĭ shûn-pîn haî ni cheung chî haû-pîn sé maaì neĭ kè chîk-haî ts'an-shûk kè sìng-mìng, teî-chî ĭ-k'âp kwaan-haî.

L: Hó la.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. A good citizen will abide by the law.
2. You can begin your investigation right now.
3. I can say that all members of my immediate family have not violated any law.
4. She will quit her job by the end of the year.
5. He is an honorable person, and he doesn't mind if he had to sacrifice a little for good cause.
6. When did you quit school and for what reason?
7. I didn't contact him at all. He came to see me.
8. Are you a member of the seaman's union?
9. She will continue her study in Europe next year.
10. He is a member of our organization but he had not paid any dues since last year.
11. This house is most suitable. What is the rent?
12. This is my second trip, but I still don't know all the rules on board the ship.
13. Did you have anything to do with the other unions?
14. This semester will end soon, but I still have no plans for the future.
15. Smuggling is prohibited in every country.
16. I will not contact you for a while. But if anything comes up, I will let you know.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1.	tsìp-chuk	to contact; to get in tough with
2.	hoî-uēn kung-ooî*	seaman's union, AN <u>kǒh</u>
3.	ooî-faì	dues; (membership dues)
4.	hôk-k'eī	semester; academic period of study; AN <u>kǒh</u>
5.	kaì-tsûk	to continue; consecutive; unintermittant; i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>kaì-tsûk</u> <u>tûk-shue</u> 'he continues his study'
6.	t'ìng-hôk	to quit school; to discontinue schooling
7.	shik-hôp	suitable; appropriate; fitting
8.	shuì	trip; run (number of time)
9.	ts'ž-kung	to quit a job; to resign one's job
10.	tsaû-sz laû-shuì	to smuggle, (literally: smuggling and avoid paying taxes)
11.	"tsǒk-kaan faân-foh"	to transgress the law; violation of law; to be a traitor
12.	fa-leî	tips, syn: <u>tå-sheûng</u>
13.	chîk-haî tsǎn-shûk	immediate members of the family
14.	koǒ-chuê	employer

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1155

挑 t'iu: to bear a load; to choose; to pick out; to irritate; to provoke; to mix up.

挑夫 t'iu-foo: a coolie.

挑選 t'iu-suén: to select; to choose.

挑動 t'iu tûng: to stir up.

890

撲 p'òk: to strike down; to rush against.

撲滅 p'òk-mit: to extinguish

922

沒 moôt: to perish; loss; no (Mandarin)

埋沒 maaī-moôt: hidden; unknown.

沒收 moôt-shau: to be confiscated.

挑 撲 沒

挑 撲 没

挑 撲 没

10

猜 ch'aai: to guess, suspect.

猜謎 ch'aai-maī: to guess riddles

猜想 ch'aai-séung: to conjecture

猜枚 ch'aai-mooī*: morra (game of guessing at fingers held up)

560

棍 kwàn. a stick; club; rod.

一條棍 yat t'iū kwàn: a stick; a cane

光棍 kwong-kwàn: rascal.

棍徒 kwàn t'ō: ruffian; rowdy.

棍騙 kwàn-p'ìn: to cheat.

猜 棍

猜 棍

猜 棍

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

22

抓 chaaú: to scratch

抓爛 chaaú-laân: to lacerate

抓搲 chaaú-wá: to scratch

267

稀 hei: few; far apart; watery

稀疏 hei-shoh: wide apart

稀稀地 hei-hei-tei*: sparsely; watery.

52

桌 ch'euk: table; stand.

抓 稀 桌 卓

抓 稀 桌

1446

恩 yan: kindness; grace; favor.

恩人 yan-yān: benefactor; patron.

恩惠 yan-waî. grace; bounty.

585

犁 laī: a plow; to plow.

犁田 laī t'īn: to plow.

犁耙 laī-p'ā: a harrow.

恩 犁

恩 犁

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

馬明對於李大年喺美國嘅行動，亦想查問多少，尤其是要睇佢有冇同共產黨發生過關係．大年話，佢冇同共產黨接 chuk 過．雖然喺一間輪船公司做過行船，向來冇作奸犯科，亦冇走私 laû 稅．

馬明聽大年所講，覺得滿意，就取出幾張表格紙，請佢將姓名，年歲，地址同做過嘅工作，雇主嘅姓名與地址，直系親屬等等，詳細寫清楚．

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
挑	1155	9	64	扌, 手
撲	890	15	64	扌, 手
沒	722	7	85	氵, 水
棍	560	12	75	木, 木
恩	1446	10	61	心

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĭ Sin-Shaang, ngŏh ì-ka seúng mân-hă neĭ kwaan-ue Fong Tsȍh-Chî kȅ sẑ.

Leĭ: Hó à.

M: Ts'ìng mân neĭ tuì-ue k'uĭ kȅ pooì-kìng shûk m̄-shûk à?

L: Ngŏh m̄-haî hó shûk, pat-kwȍh t'eng-mān wâ k'uĭ haî heung-hâ ch'ut-shaì, saì-lŏ-koh kȅ shì-haû, k'uĭ poon ch'ut-huì Shaáng-Shēng chuê, haî Shaáng-Shēng tûk shue.

M: K'uĭ haî Shaáng-Shēng tûk shue tûk tȍ taî keî nìn-k'ap à?

L: T'eng-mān-kóng, k'uĭ tûk tȍ ko-chung kȅ shì-haû, tsaû laì Meĭ-Kwȍk, seung-sùn k'uĭ chûng meî pat-îp.

M: K'uĭ yaŭ mat tâk-pìt kȅ shì-hȍ t'ūng oôt-tûng à?

L: K'uĭ kóng-kwȍh peì ngŏh t'eng, k'uĭ wâ k'uĭ tsuì chung-ì mān-hôk, ts'aam-ka-kwȍh hó keì kȍh tûk-shue-ooî*, ì-ch'é shì-sheūng heùng pȍ-koón t'ūng tsaâp-chì-shĕ t'aū kó.

M: Tuì-ue ni ti tûk-shue-ooî*, tsaâp-chì-shĕ tâng tâng kȅ sìng-chat, neĭ mìng m̄-mìng-paâk à?

L: Hó naān kóng. Pat-kwȍh p'ó-t'ung laì-kóng, Chung Kwȍk mān-yān kȅ shang-oôt toh-shȍ ts'ing-foó, tsóh-k'ing kȅ yān yîk yaŭ, shóh-ĭ yaŭ ti tûk-shue-ooî*, tsaâp-chî shĕ haî Kûng-Tóng kȅ moōn-mîn tsó-chik.

M: Fong Tsȍh-Chî laì-chóh Meĭ-Kwȍk chi haû, yaŭ mat oôt-tûng à?

L: K'uĭ laì-chóh Meĭ-Kwȍk chi haû, yat-fong-mîn pó-tsaâp Ying-Mān, lìng yat-fong-mîn, tsô tûk shue kung. Fóng shuê-kà kȅ

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

shī-haû, k'uĭ yaû huì uēn-haú tsô kung. Kan-kuì ngŏh shóh chì kè k'uĭ tò Meĭ-Kwòk ch'oh-k'eì, mŏ mat tâk-pît kè oôt-tûng.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The pictures on this bulletin board were drawn by students of the 2nd grade.
2. The life of a Chinese farmer is very hard, and only a few have a chance to go to school.
3. The purpose of this study group is to help you to catch up with your studies.
4. I like to make friends with younger people.
5. You need a lot of remedial study, and I am sure you can do it at home.
6. When you deliver the merchandise here, I will pay you then.
7. This is one of my hobbies, but my wife does not like it at all.
8. Please remember to write your name and address when you submit articles to our newspaper.
9. My hobbies are reading and football.
10. I don't know his father but I have heard a great deal about him.
11. Living in the village is very inconvenient; I plan to move to the city next month.
12. You don't have to report to the police when you change your address, but for your own convenience, you may notify the post office.
13. Since you don't know her background thoroughly, you should be more careful of what you say.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1. poo̍i-king — background AN kòh; an individual's general education or culture

2. heung-hâ — the village, a residence established in the village; abbr., heung

3. poon — to move to an other place; to move

4. heùng-loī — hitherto; up to this time; till now

5. shì-hò — hobby; a particular liking; natural inclination

6. mān-hôk — literature

7. tûk-shue ooî* — study group; study club, AN kòh

8. t'aū kó — to submit article (for publication); kó, 'rough draft; original copy'

9. ch'oh-k'eī — early period or stage

10. sìng-chat — nature (of animate things); disposition; temperment

11. pó-tsaâp — remedial study; to take additional instruction

12. uēn-haú — farm, plantation, AN kòh

13. ts'ing-foó — poverty stricken; simple and hard (life) i.e., k'uī kè shaang-oôt hó ts'ing-foó, 'he is poverty strickened'

14. nīn-k'ap — grade, (a division of school classified according to the progress of students); i.e., siú-hôk yat-nīn-k'ap

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

884

抱 p'ǒ: to embrace; to carry in arms; to cherish.

抱病 p'ǒ pâng: to be ill.

抱歉 p'ǒ-hìp: I regret; I am sorry.

16

賺 chaân: earn, gain, to make profit.

賺錢 chaân-ts'ĭn: to earn money.

賺佣 chaân-yûng: to make a commission.

338

姨 ī: maternal aunt (i) sister-in-law

姨母 ī-mǒ: elder maternal aunt

姨媽 ī-ma: elder maternal aunt

姨丈 ī-cheûng: husband of maternal aunt

姨表 ī-piú: maternal first cousins

抱 賺 姨

1344

奪 tuêt: to take by force; to take away.

奪去 tuêt huì: to take away by force.

奪回 tuêt ooī: to get back by force.

830

憑 p'āng: proof; to lean on; trust in.

憑據 p'āng-kuì: proof; evidence.

文憑 mān-p'āng: diploma; certificate.

奪 憑

READING MATERIAL

1346

堆 tui: heap; mass; pile; to heap.

草堆 ts'ō tui: a stack of straw.

堆塞 tui-sak: to block up; to obstruct.

1433

禍 wŏh: calamity; woe; misfortune.

惹禍 yĕ wŏh: to bring misfortune on oneself.

禍根 wŏh kan: the seed of misfortune.

1431

鍋 woh: pot; boiler; pan; caldron.

煖鍋 nuĕn woh: heater for wine or food.

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

23

棹 chaaû: to row, propel

棹艇 chaaû-tĕng: to row a boat

棹槳 chaaû-tsēung: to pull an oar

1177

塗 t'ō: to daub; to blot out; mire; dirt.

塗污 t'ō oo: to besmear.

塗改 t'ō koí: to alter.

棹 塗

棹 塗

棹 櫂 棹 塗

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

李大年講完佢自己嘅歷史之後，馬明就向佢查問Tsòh 治方。佢本來同老方唔係相識好耐，所以佢對於老方嘅一切，唔係好熟。不過老李好合作，知道乜野，就講乜野。

佢話老方喺中國鄉下出世，喺省城住過。高中重未畢業就黎美國。佢喜歡文學，所以到美之後，時常喺文娛組織嘅地方出入。平時寫啲文字向報館或雜誌社投稿。言論有些少激烈，所以有人話佢係共產黨。

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

抱

Character Number 884 Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 8 扌, 手

賺

Character Number 16 Radical Number 154
Stroke Number 17 貝

姨

Character Number 338 Radical Number 38
Stroke Number 9 女

奪

Character Number 1344 Radical Number 37
Stroke Number 14 大

憑

Character Number 830 Radical Number 61
Stroke Number 16 心

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Kan-kuì neĭ shôh chi-tò kè, Fong Tsòh-chî haî Meĭ-Kwòk yaŭ ti mat chîk-haî ts'an-shûk à?

Leĭ: Ch'uî-chôh k'uĭ kè foô-ts'an chi ngoî, ngŏh m̀-chi-tò k'uĭ chûng yaŭ mi-yĕ ts'an-yān haí ni tô.

M: K'uĭ chûng yaŭ k'eī-t'a kè ts'an-ts'ik haî Meĭ-Kwòk mà?

L: Tuì-ue ni kìn sẑ, ngŏh m̀-ts'ing-ch'ôh. Ngŏh hô-ts'ž kìn-kwòh yat-leŭng-kòh t'ūng k'uĭ t'ūng-ts'uen kè shuk paàk. Pat-kwòh hôh-nāng haî hó shoh kè ts'an-shûk, mŏ mat ts'an-mât kwaan-haî kè.

M: Neĭ t'ūng k'uĭ t'ūng fōng* chuê kè shī-haû haî mat nīn mat uêt? Kôh chân-shī neĭ-teî haí pin-shuè chuè à?

L: Kôh chân-shī haî yat-kaû-ng̃-saam nīn kaû uêt. Tsik-haî ngŏh tûk taaî-hôk taî î kòh hôk-k'eī. Ngŏh t'ūng Tsòh-Chî haî K'eī-Leî Kaai kaàp Shĭ-Tak-Tûn Kaai kôh kaan paak-mān* chuê.

M: Neĭ t'ūng k'uĭ haî kôh shuè chuê-chôh keí-noî à?

L: Ngŏh-teî yat-ts'aī chuê-chôh yat nīn kòm sheûng hâ*, haû-loī yan-waî ngŏh pêng-chôh, yaû t'īng-chôh hôk, shôh-ĭ ngŏh tsẑ-keí poon-hoi chuê.

M: Neĭ t'ūng k'uĭ chuê kè shī-haû, pin kòh haî k'uĭ kè p'aāng-yaŭ à?

L: Ch'uī-chôh keí kòh haî ngŏh-teî taaî-ka kè t'ūng-hôk chì ngoî, ngŏh m̀-shik k'uĭ ti p'aāng-yaŭ. K'uĭ ti p'aāng-yaŭ hó shiû laī wân k'uĭ. K'uĭ yaû hó shiû ts'ing p'aāng-yaŭ laī ts'ŏh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: K'uĭ kôh-chân-shī yaŭ mat oôt-tûng à?

L: K'uĭ kôh-chân-shī hô chung-ì ts'aam-ka kồk chúng oôt-tûng, yaū-k'eī-shî haî ts'ing-nīn fong-mîn kè.

M: Ts'îng neĭ tseung neĭ shôh keì-tak kè t'uēn-t'aì kè mēng* kông peì ngŏh t'eng.

L: În-shī ngŏh yat-kồh to m̀-keì tak waâk-ché ch'ì hă ngŏh nám-tô chì kông peì neĭ têng; hô mà?

M: Hô à. Neĭ nám-tô chi-haû, ts'îng neĭ hoi-lît yat-cheung mīng-taan peì ngŏh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to invite you to attend a meeting of our organization this coming Sunday.
2. Who are you? What can I do for you?
3. She is waiting for me at the corner of Jackson and Stockton Streets.
4. They are related, but I don't know whether they are close or distant relatives.
5. Please make a list of things you want, and I will try to get them for you when I go to Hong Kong.
6. This list includes not only his close associates but also most of his relatives.
7. He thinks that it is very difficult to go on with scholastic pursuits when there are so many beautiful girls around.
8. I have no immediate relatives in the U.S.
9. I would like to visit him in Hong Kong but he moved away already.
10. My apartment is very small. It has one bedroom, one sitting room, a kitchen and a restroom.
11. In China, the descendants of the same ancestors live in the same village.
12. I think I understand the youths better than most of you.
13. Both of you will come with me to investigate a murder case.
14. We study the past as well as the present.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. When you visit me please bring your family with you.
16. Do you recognize the girl standing at the corner over there?

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1.	chîk-haî	direct line of succession; direct descendants
2.	ts'an shûk	relative, AN kòh; i.e., k'uĭ haî ngŏh kè ts'an-shûk
3.	ts'an-yăn	relative; immediate relative; next of kin, AN kòh; syn: ts'an-shûk (See Les 13.2)
4.	ts'uen	village, AN t'iŭ
5.	shuk-paàk	father's younger brother and older brother; uncle; a courteous way to address persons having the same surname
6.	p'aak-măn* (transliteration)	apartment, AN kaán or kòh
7.	poon-hoi	to move away (See Les 12.3)
8.	ts'ing-nĭn fong-mĭn	in regards to youth; the youth, (in this respect) ts'ing-nĭn, youth; fong-mĭn, 'in respect to; phase; point of view; side; aspect'
9.	hôk-shût ĭn-kaù	scholastic pursuit; pursuit of knowledge; hôk-shût, 'learning; scholarship'; ĭn-kaù 'to study; research; to examine thoroughly

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

10.	hoi-lît	to list; to make a list
11.	mìng-taan	a listing; list of names
12.	shoh	to separate; separated; scattered; distant; loosely
13.	ts'an-mât	dear; intimate; close, syn: ts'an-oì
14.	kaȁp	to press together; to pick up (with sticks)
15.	t'uēn-t'aì	organization; a body of persons united for special purpose; i.e., club, union; society etc; AN kȍh; syn: shĕ-t'uēn (See Les 2.21)

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

642

累 luî: to involve; to embarrass; to accumulate.

連累 lîn-luî: to involve some one.

受累 shaû luî: implicated.

拖累 t'oh luî: to involve other.

1499

勇 yũng: bravery; daring; courage.

勇敢 yũng-kõm: bravery; courage.

勇氣 yũng-heì: brave spirit; valor.

1046

喪 sòng: mourning; to lament; a funeral.

喪事 sòng sž: funeral affair.

喪禮 sòng laĭ: funeral rites.

喪失 sòng-shat: deprived of.

喪氣 sòng heì: crest-fallen; downcast.

累 勇 喪

45

遮 che: to cover, an umbrella (Cl. pa)

雨遮 uŏ che: umbrella

遮住 che-chuê: cover over; conceal

916

羞 sau, ch'aú: to put to shame; to feel ashamed.

羞恥 sau ch'ĭ: shame.

羞辱 sau-yûk: to insult; to put to shame.

遮 羞

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

13

澤 chaâk: benefits, moist, fertile.

潤澤 yûn-chaâk: healthy, robust

2

挨 aai: toward; against.

挨晚 aai-mǎan: towards evening

499

稈 kón: stubble; straw.

禾稈 wōh-kón: rice straw.

掃稈 sò kón: a straw broom.

澤 挨 稈

259

瞎 hât: blind

瞎眼 hât ngaǎn: blind

371

稼 kà: (ka) to sow grain; agricultural work

稼穡 kà-shik: farming; sowing and reaping

稼穡艱難 kà-shik kaan-naān: the toils of a farmer's life

瞎 稼

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

關於 Tsǒh 治方嘅親屬，李大年只係知道佢有一個父親喺加省二 Faû，或者重有一兩個同村叔伯喺美國。除此之外，佢就唔清楚啦。

根據李大年所講，佢自己同老方嘅關係亦唔算好深。讀大學嘅時候，大家同住大約一年左右。同住之時，老方做各種青年活動，常時去參加會議。如果有時間，多數去打波。

最後，馬明問大年是否記得老方所參加嘅團體名稱。大年話現時唔記得。遲日想倒，然後開列一張名單。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
累	642	11	102	田
勇	1499	9	19	力
喪	1046	12	30	口
遮	45	15	162	⻌，辵
羞	916	11	123	⺷，羊

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Fong Tsŏh-Chî leì-hoi hôk-haaû chi haû, k'uĭ haî pin shuè tsô kung à?

Leĭ: K'uĭ hó-ts'ž haî yat-kaan shuēn-ch'óng tsô kung.

M: Neĭ chi m̄-chi-tŏ haî pin yat-kaan shuēn-ch'óng à?

L: Ngŏh m̄-haî keî ts'ing-ch'òh. T'eng-mān wâ kóh kaan shuēn-ch'óng haî tuì-mîn hoì kóh pin.

M: K'uĭ yaŭ mat chik-waî à? Haî pin kóh pô-fân à?

L: Ni ti ngŏh chan haî m̄-chi lòh.

M: K'uĭ ì-ka chûng haî kóh shuè tsô kung mà?

L: K'uĭ chûng haî kóh shuè tsô. T'eng-mān kóng, k'uĭ m̄-chi ka-chóh yān-kung, ì-ch'ê shing-chóh k'ap.

M: Neĭ kóng kwŏh, k'uĭ haî kung-ooî* hó oôt-tûng; haî mà?

L: Mŏ-ts'òh. K'uĭ haî kung-ooî* ch'ut-tsîk kók chûng wai-uēn-ooî*, kaì-waâk kók yeûng oôt-tûng.

M: Neĭ tîm chi-tŏ k'uĭ haî kung-ooî* oôt-tûng kè ts'ìng-yìng à?

L: Ngŏh yaŭ yat-kóh hó p'aāng-yaŭ yîk haî kóh kóh kung-ooî* ooî-uēn. K'uĭ shì-shì t'aì-k'âp Tsŏh-Chî kè sž, shóh-ĭ ngŏh chi-tŏ se-shiû.

M: Ch'uì-chóh T'ōng-Yān Faû kè shĕ-t'uēn t'ūng kung-ooî* chi ngoî, k'uĭ chûng yaŭ mat tâk-pît kè oôt-tûng mà?

L: Ngŏh seung-sûn mŏ mat lòh.

M: Kan-kuì neĭ shóh chi kè pin yat-kóh haî k'uĭ tsuì-hó kè p'aāng-yaŭ à?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L: T'ōng-Yān Faû kốh kồh Wōh-P'ìng Shĕ ti shĕ-uēn to haî k'uĭ kề hố p'aāng-yaŭ. Yaū-k'eī-shî shĕ-cheúng Leūng Hîn-Leî haî t'ūng k'uĭ tsuì ts'an-mât kề.

M: Leĭ Sin-Shaang, ngŏh hố toh-tsê neĭ kề pong-mōng. Tuì-ue tsô ching-yān kề mân-t'aī, tấng ngŏh-teî īn-kaû-kwồh chi haû, tsoì t'ung-chi neĭ.

L: Hố hố, uē-kwóh sui-iù ngŏh, m̄-koi neĭ tsố-ti t'ung-chi ngŏh.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to do some research on the background of all the organizations in Chinatown.
2. If she needs my help. I am sure she will inform me in advance.
3. Henry and George are very close. I wonder if they are related.
4. For the sake of security, only members of the committee are permitted to attend this special meeting.
5. Members of this committee are required to pay $10.00 and $20.00 for the non-members.
6. My boss also mentioned about this new procedure, but many people thought that it was too drastic.
7. She was promoted to a new position, but her salary remained the same.
8. His wages are very small, and sometimes he had to borrow money from his friends.
9. You can go across the bay by boat, or by the bridge.
10. It was a pity that I had no time to talk to her before she left for the Orient.
11. The postition is not very high, but you will be your own boss.
12. I always want to save a part of my wages, but I have never been able to do it.
13. If you haven't paid the dues, you are not permitted to attend this committee meeting of our union.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. As soon as I mentioned your name, they treated me like a king.

15. We will notify you by a postcard or by phone, if necessary.

16. It is too dangerous here. My advice to you is that you leave this island as soon as possible.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1.	leî-hoi	to leave, depart, separate; k'uĭ tsôk-yât leî-hoi ni-shuè* 'he left here yesterday'
2.	tuì-mîn hoì	across the bay; on the other side of the river-bank; tuì-mîn, opposite; across; face to face'
3.	chik-waî	position (job); post; AN kòh
4.	pô-fân	portion; part; section; branch of an organization; AN kòh
5.	yān-kung	wage; salary; pays; renumeration; syn: kung-kam
6.	shing k'ap	to promote to a higher grade; advancement in grade; promotion
7.	kung-ooî*	labor union; workers' organization AN kòh
8.	ch'ut tsîk	to attend; to be present
9.	waî-uēn-ooî*	committee
10.	t'aî-k'âp	mentioned; to bring up the matter; a.f., kóng-k'âp
11.	shĕ-cheúng	head of an organization; AN kòh
12.	shĕ-uēn	member of an organization; AN kòh
13.	ts'an-mât	close; intimate; dear; associated in close personal relations

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

14.	în-kaù	to study; to do research
15.	t'ung-chi	to notify, inform; notification
16.	sui-iù	to need, want, require; necessity; requirement
17.	shĕ-t'uēn	organization; a body of persons united for a specific purpose; a.f. <u>t'uēn</u> <u>t'aî</u> (See Les 13.20); AN <u>kòh</u>

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

847

瓶 p'ìng: pitcher; jar; jug; vase.

花瓶 fa-p'ìng: a vase.

酒瓶 tsaú p'ìng: wine jar.

14

策 ch'aák: to plan, scheme.

計策 kaì-ch'aák: a plan, a scheme

策劃 ch'aák-waák: to plan.

323

兇 hung: violent; malevolent; savage

兇惡 hung-ŏk: wicked; malignant

兇手 hung-shaú: the murderer

兇猛 hung-maăng: fierce

瓶 策 兇

瓶 策 兇

瓶 策 兇

61

倡 Ch'eung: a leader· to promote

倡議 ch'eung-Ỳ: to make a motion, to propose (an idea).

倡亂 ch'eung-luên: to lead an insurrection.

1182

朵 tóh, teú: a bunch; a cluster; a (flower).

一朵花 yat tóh fa: a stem of flower; a flower.

耳朵 Ỳ-tóh: lobe of the ear.

倡 朵

倡 朵

倡 朵 朵

READING MATERIAL

752

毅 ngaî: resolute; enduring.

毅力 ngaî-lîk: perseverance; grit.

毅然 ngaî-în: resolutely; determined.

767

尿 niû: urine.

尿缸 niû kong: jar for public convenience; urinal.

糖尿病 t'ōng-niû-pêng: diabetes.

802

霸 pà: to rule by force; tyrannize; to intimidate.

霸佔 pà-chîm: encroach.

霸王 pà-wōng: a tyrant.

毅 尿 霸

毅 尿 霸

毅 尿 霸 霸

1070

斯 sz: this; these; any.

斯文 sz-mân: elegant; refined.

斯時 sz shî: at this time.

1118

騰 t'âng: mount; to rise; to leap; to gallop.

騰躍 t'âng yeûk: to leap; to gallop.

斯 騰

斯 騰

斯 騰

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

老方在職業方面係一個船廠工人．佢在大 Faû 對面海嘅海旁一間船廠做工．李大年雖然唔清楚佢做何種職位，但係聽聞話，佢做工成績幾好，已經升級同加人工．佢在工會極之活動．出席各種委員會．此等說話．係由一位朋友所講．此朋友同佢同一個工會，相信唔係言過其實．

根據大年所知，「和平社」社長梁顯利係老方最相好．最親密之朋友．

最後，馬明多謝李大年嘅幫忙、而且話，如果需要佢做證人，一定預早通知．

WRITING MATERIAL

瓶

Character Number 847 Radical Number 98
Stroke Number 10 瓦

策

Character Number 14 Radical Number 118
Stroke Number 12 ⺮ , 竹

兇

Character Number 323 Radical Number 10
Stroke Number 6 儿

倡

Character Number 61 Radical Number 9
Stroke Number 10 亻, 人

朶

Character Number 1182 Radical Number 75
Stroke Number 7 木

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Kwaan Chuê-Yâm, ngŏh seûng heûng neĭ kaân-taan pò-kò yat-hă kwaan-ue Leĭ Taaî-Nĭn tsô chìng-yăn kè t'iū-ch'ā.

Kwaan: Hô à. Ts'ìng ts'ŏh-lôk chì k'ing la.

M: Kan-kuì ngŏh kè koon-ch'aàt, Leĭ Taaî-Nĭn t'ūng Fong Tsòh-Chî m̄-haî chi-keì p'āng-yaū.

KW: K'uĭ hôh-nāng chi-tò Lŏ Fong kè oôt-tûng. Neĭ wâ haî mà?

M: Ni ti haî mŏ ts'òh. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ shôh chi-tò kè yĕ, t'ūng Lŏ Fong kè òn-taî ch'a-m̄-toh, mŏ mat m̄-hôp haû-kung.

KW: Neĭ kôm kóng haî mat ì-sz à?

M: Ngŏh-teî ĭ-king yaū Ī-Mān-Kûk* fong-mîn chi-tò Lŏ-Fong kè ka-t'ìng pooì-kìng. Ngŏh-teî haî ni fong-mîn peì-kaaù Lŏ Leĭ shôh chi kè kàng-ka ts'ing-ch'ôh ts'eūng-saì.

KW: K'uĭ haî Meĭ-Kwòh kè oôt-tûng tìm à?

M: Ni yat-ts'āng peì-kaaù yaŭ t'aū-suĭ. Lŏ Leĭ kam-yât hoi yat-cheung mīng-taan, sé-mīng Lŏ-Fong oôt-tûng kè shĕ-t'uēn. Pat-kwòh, yaû iù faì yat-faan shī-haû laì t'iū-ch'ā.

KW: Uē-kwôh haî kôm, heì-pat-shî leì shīng-kung chi lô chûng uĕn*?

M: M̄-kân-iù kè. Pat-kwòh ngŏh-teî yaŭ yat-kìn ì-ngoî kè shau-wôk

KW: Haî mat à?

M: Lŏ-Leĭ haî Heung-Kóng tâng-haû laî Meĭ-Kwòk kè shī-haû, Chung-Kûng ts'īng-pò-kûk fong-mîn ts'āng-king p'aaì yān t'ūng k'uĭ tsìp-t'aū. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ k'uĭ-tsuêt-chôh.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

KW: Chan kè*! Uē-kwôh haî kóm, ni ti siu-sik ying-koi t'ung-chi Luēn-Pong T'iū-Ch'ā-Kûk waâk-ché Chung-Yeung Ts'īng-Pò-Ch'uè lòk.

M: Táng ngŏh chíng yat kòh yaŭ haî-t'úng kè pò-kò peí neĭ chi-haû, neĭ hóh-ĭ k'uēn-ī paân-leĭ.

KW: Hô hô. Toh-tsê neĭ, Lŏ-Mă.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You will not succeed if you don't have the necessary knowledge required for this position.
2. After intensive interrogation he was tired and became more cooperative.
3. A person has to go through all these stages before he realizes the importance of money.
4. After the agent has taken your deposition, he will send a copy to the office.
5. Since you are the Chairman, please do it as you deem necessary.
6. Concerning his testimony, I still have some doubt.
7. If that is the case, wouldn't it be an outright waste?
8. Although I suspect her, I hope it isn't true.
9. To do a thorough investigation on this case certainly would require some time.
10. I am not his best friend and I don't think he has one.
11. According to this record, you came to the U.S. with your parents before World War II.
12. Give her all the data we have in our file if she comes back.
13. Concerning this matter, I have some clues, but I am still not sure about it.
14. If you do it the way I told you, I'll see to it that your efforts are not wasted.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Maybe I am poor but I am not going to change my testimony for money.

16. Since your son becomes a father, that makes you a grand-father.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1.	chi-keí p'aāng-yaŭ	intimate friends; best friend; i.e., tsuì hó kè p'aāng-yaŭ
2.	ȍn-taî	record; files (papers or documents); a.f., tông-ȍn
3.	haú-kung	'testimony'
4.	pooì-kîng	background; information
5.	yat-ts'āng	in regard to this matter; for this matter (literally: one floor; a layer)
6.	t'aū-suĭ	a clue; way; means; the point at which to make a start
7.	faì yat-faan shī-haû	it requires some time; it takes time; (a)-faan AN for time elements and works
8.	heî-pat-shî	isn't it so? Isn't that so? heî (interrogative particles which implies a dissenting answer)
9.	Luēn-Pong T'iū Ch'ā Kûk	FBI; AN kȍh
10.	Chung-Yeung Ts'îng-Pȍ Ch'uè	CIA; AN kȍh
11.	k'uēn-ī paân-leĭ	one acted on expediency; to administer it or to carry it out as one sees fit or deems necessary; k'uēn-ī 'expedient; expediency'

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

12.	shīng-kung	succeeded; success; accomplished; accomplishment; achievement; attainment
13.	kung-k'ap	to supply

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

58

漲 cheúng: to flood; over flow.

水漲 shuí cheúng: the water rises

1119

突 tât: to rush out; to offend; suddenly.

突然 tât-in: suddenly; without warning

突出 tât-ch'ut: to project.

1361

洞 tûng: to see through; to perceive; a cave; cavity.

洞悉 tûng sik: to know thoroughly.

山洞 shaan tûng: a cave; cavern.

漲 突 洞

561

菌 kw'án: mushroom; fungus; mold.

地菌 teî kw'án: mushroom.

微菌 meī-kw'án: germs.

細菌 shaì-kw'án: bateria.

1120

糾 taú: to correct; to examine; to connect; to join; to combine; to associate.

糾正 taú-chìng: to correct.

糾紛 taú-fan: complication.

菌 糾

READING MATERIAL

308

筐 hong: an open basket; a couch

竹筐 chuk hong: bamboo basket

筐床 hong-ch'ōng: a square couch

567

顆 kw'óh: a kernel; cl of small things as pearls, etc.; also of trees

一顆樹 yat kw'óh shuê: one tree.

930

耍 shá: to sport; to play.

玩耍 waān-shá: to play.

遊耍 yaū shá: to stroll.

筐 顆 耍

筐 顆 耍

筐 欵 耍

1482

讓 yeûng: to give away; to yield; to resign.

讓位 yeûng-waî: to give place; to abdicate

退讓 t'uì-yeûng: to yield; to retire.

1411

挖 waàt: to excavate; to dig; to scoop up; to gouge.

挖井 waàt tséng: to dig a well.

讓 挖

讓 挖

讓 挖

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

馬明調查李大年後，向關主任作一簡單報告.

根據馬明之觀察，李大年與 Tsǒh 治方唔係知己朋友. 對於老方之背景，思想，活動等等，唔係好清楚. 佢所講嘅同移民局案底大約相同. 所以李大年做證人，好似唔需要.

不過，由李大年方面，得倒 Tsǒh 治方活動嘅社團名單，可以向此等社團調查. 又知道李大年在香港等候來美之時，中共曾派人向佢接頭. 此種消息，應供給聯 Pong 調查局及中央情報處.

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
漲	58	14	85	氵, 水
突	1119	9	116	穴
洞	1361	9	85	氵, 水
菌	561	12	140	艹, 艸
糾	1120	8	120	糹, 糸

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Nŏ: Ts'ìng-mân neĭ haî m̄-haî Chue Wīng-Kwaì Sin-Shaang à?

Chue: Hó wâ. Neĭ haî pin waî* à?

N: Ngŏh kiù-tsô Nŏ Pó-Mān, haî Luēn-Pong Ching-T'aàm Kûk (Luēn-Pong T'iū-Ch'ā Kûk) kè ching-t'aàm (t'iū-ch'ā uēn).

C: Yaŭ mat chí-kaaù à?

N: Ngŏh seúng t'iū-ch'ā yat-hă Tsê Pan ni kòh yān. K'uĭ ī-ts'īn t'ūng neĭ tsô kung, haî mà?

C: Neĭ haî m̄-haî t'iū-ch'ā ī-mān òn à?

N: M̄-haî. M̄-haî t'iū-ch'ā ī-mān òn. Haî Kwòk-Fōng Pô kiù ngŏh-teî t'iū-ch'ā Tsê Pan kè kung-tsòk pooì-kìng.

C: Tīm-kaaî à?

N: Yan-waî k'uĭ shan-ts'ìng huì tsô Kwòk-Fōng Pô yat-kòh chûng-iù chik-waî, shóh-ĭ iù t'iū-ch'ā yat-hă.

C: Neĭ seúng t'iū-ch'ā ti mi-yĕ à?

N: Taî-yat, neĭ kòk-tak Tsê Pan t'ūng neĭ tsô kung tsô-tak tīm-yeûng* à?

C: K'uĭ kè kung-tsôk ngŏh fei-sheūng chi moōn-ì. Hóh-ĭ wâ haî ngŏh kè tak-lìk chôh-shaú.

N: K'uĭ haî neĭ shuè tsô kung kè shī-haû, t'ūng k'eī-t'a kè fóh-keì k'ing-tak maaī mà?

C: K'uĭ hó hó yān-pán. K'uĭ t'ūng kòh-kòh fóh-keì to hôp-tak maaī. Haî yat-kòh naān tak kè fóh-keì.

N: K'uĭ tīm-kaaî ts'ż-chóh kóh fân kung à?

C: Yan-waî k'uĭ iù huì Meĭ Tung, shóh ĭ leī-hoi ni shuè.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

N: K'uĭ chung-ì yám tsaú mà? Chung-ì tó-pòk mà? Hò kaaú-saam kaaú-seì mà?

C: K'uĭ hó shiú p'iū, tó, yám, ch'ui.

N: Neĭ kòk-tak k'uĭ yaŭ mŏ tuì Meĭ-Kwòk pat-chung kè haāng-waī t'ūng sz-seúng à?

C: Ngŏh chi-tò k'uĭ yâp-chóh Meĭ tsîk. K'uĭ mŏ mat tuì Meĭ-Kwòk pat-chung kè haāng-waī t'ūng sz-seúng.

N: Neĭ hóh-ĭ kóng keì-kòh tuì Tsê Pan yaŭ yîng-shik ti yān kè sìng-mīng, teì-chí peí ngŏh chi mà?

C: Tong-īn* hóh-ĭ la. Táng ngŏh lóh cheung chí sê peí neĭ lòh.

N: Toh-tsê-saaì! Toh-tsê-saaì.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please don't be afraid, the police will protect you.
2. He is a man of good character, there is still a question of security to be considered.
3. Are you telling me that my assistant is not loyal?
4. He indulges in gambling, and he owes people money.
5. He resigned his present position, and he will take a position with the other company.
6. Your work is not satisfactory, you have to improve yourself.
7. She may be very friendly to you but to her colleagues she is not cooperative.
8. She came here to seek your advice on this immigration case.
9. He is a good man, and I like to see him promoted.
10. Thank you very much for your cooperation. I will come to see you again next Tuesday.
11. Dr. Chan, there is a man from the FBI to see you.
12. You are welcome, and please come again.
13. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Wong will accompany you on this trip, but you have to come back by yourself.
14. Since this is an immigration case, the FBI may not have anything to do with it.
15. The CIA, the FBI and the Immigration Department are three different government agencies.
16. I am very satisfied with his report. I think I will find the solution to the problem.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1.	Wīng-Kwaì; wīng kwaì	first name (given name); (literally: glory and honor)
2.	hó-wâ	thank you; you are welcome. Distinguish ho wâ* 'fine words; well said; propitious expression'; i.e., k'uĭ kóng hó wâ*
3.	shan-ts'ìng	to apply
4.	Pó-Mān	transliteration for Bowman (given name)
5.	luēn-pong	federal government; central government; syn: chúng-yeung
6.	Ching-t'aàm kûk	detective bureau; bureau of investigation; syn; t'iŭ ch'ā kûk; AN kòh
7.	Pan; pan	transliteration for Ben (given name); (literally: a guest); syn: yān-haàk; (colloq) loì-pan (literary)
8.	ì-mān òn	immigration case, AN kîn; kòh
9.	moŏn-ì	to satisfy; satisfactory; satisfaction; to please; ngŏh hó moŏn-ì 'I am pleased; I am satisfied'

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

10.	tak-lîk chôh-shaû	an able or indispensable assistant; <u>tak</u>-<u>lîk</u> 'able;indispensable'; <u>chôh-shaû</u> 'helper; assistant'
11.	k'ing-tak-maaì	amiable; charming; friendly (colloq)
12.	hôp-tak-maaì	sociable; cooperative; easily gets along with other people (colloq)
13.	naân tak	very hard to find; rare; seldom; rarely
14.	ts'ž	to quit, resign, i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>ts'ž</u> <u>kung</u> 'he resigns or quits his job'; phrase; words; terminology, AN <u>kǒh</u>
15.	tó-pǒk	to gamble; gambling; to wage
16.	p'iū	whoring; to visit prostitute; syn: <u>kaaû</u> <u>saam</u> <u>kaaû</u> <u>seì</u> (colloq)
17.	ch'ui	to blow; to smoke opium; addicted to opium; to play wind instrument; i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>shîk</u> <u>a</u>-<u>p'ìn</u> <u>in</u> 'he smokes opium'
18.	yān-pán	personality; character (person); disposition; AN <u>kǒh</u>
19.	hǒ	to like; love; be fond of; to indulge; i.e., <u>k'uĭ</u> <u>hǒ</u> <u>yám</u> <u>tsaû</u> 'he loves to drink'; a.f., <u>shì</u>-<u>hǒ</u> (See 12.7)

WORD LIST

20.	kaaú-saam kaaú seì	to fool around; to profligate, (See Les 16.16)
21.	pat-chung	disloyal; infidelity; pat 'not; dis-; isn't'; syn: m̀

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

365

搖 iū: to shake; move; agitate

搖船 iū shuēn: to row a boat

搖動 iū-tûng: to shake; oscillate

搖擺 iū-paaí: swaggering

招搖 chiu-iū: trouble making; show off

999

涉 shìp: to concern; to wade.

干涉 kon-shìp: to involve; to interfere; to implicate.

交涉 kaau-shìp: to negotiate with.

125

複 fuk: double; to repeat

複雜 fuk-tsaap: complicate

重複 ch'ung-fuk: to duplicate; double

搖 涉 複

搖 涉 複

搖 涉 複

860

騙 p'ìn: to cheat; to swindle; to defraud.

受騙 shaû p'ìn: to be cheated.

騙局 p'ìn kûk: plan for swindle; swindle set-up

1082

貸 t'aaì: lend (on interest).

借貸 tsè-t'aaì: to lend money.

騙 貸

騙 貸

騙 貸

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1266

焦 tsiu: scorched; dried up; anxious.

焦點 tsiu-tím: focus.

焦慮 tsiu-luî: anxious; worrying thought.

1153

丟 tiu: to throw away; to cast down; to lose.

丟開 tiu hoi: to put aside; not to mention.

丟去 tiu hùi: to throw away.

丟棄 tiu hèi: to reject; to throw away.

708

磨 mōh: to grind; to sharpen; to rub; to polish.

磨刀 mōh to: to grind a knife.

磨利 mōh-leî: to sharpen.

磨練 mōh-lîn: to work at; to learn by experience; to discipline.

磨房 mōh-fōng: a mill.

焦 丟 磨

1023

純 shūn: sincere; pure; unmixed; uniform.

純熟 shūn-shûk: tame.

純正 shūn-chìng: upright.

1437

蝗 wōng: locust.

蝗虫 wōng-ch'ūng: common locust.

純 蝗

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

謝 Pan 向國防部 shan 請一個職位，美國政府派聯-Pong 偵探伍保文調查其歷史，行為，思想等等·伍保文第一步工作係首先到老謝之舊雇主朱榮貴處查問·

朱榮貴初時以為伍保文因為調查移民案而來，後經伍保文將來意講明之後，老朱就放心照實對答·

根據所講·謝 Pan 之工作非常滿意，做事認真，與同事合作·人品又好·不醉酒，不賭博·對於美國，亦無不忠之思想與行為·但因為轉往美東，所以辭工·

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
搖	365	13	64	扌，手
涉	999	10	85	氵，水
複	225	14	145	衤，衣
騙	860	19	187	馬
貸	1082	12	154	貝

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Nğ: Siú-Tsé, ts'ìng-mân Luì T'in-Ts'oì Sin-Shaang haî shuè mà?

Secretary: Ôh! Neĭ haî m̄-haî chìng-wâ ta tîn-wâ* laî kè Luēn-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kôh waî* Nğ Pó-Mān Sin-Shaang à?

N: Hó wâ, Luì Sin-Shaang yeùk ngŏh haî ni kòh shì-haû laî kìn k'uĭ. K'uĭ haî shuè mà?

Sec: M̄-koi neĭ tâng yat-chân. Tâng ngŏh t'ung-chi k'uĭ.

N: Luì Sin-Shaang.

Luì: Ts'ìng ts'ŏh, ts'ìng ts'ŏh. Nğ Sin-Shaang.

N: Yan-waî yaŭ yat-waî* Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang seúng shan-ts'ìng yat-fân chìng-foó kung, ngŏh-teî seúng t'iū-ch'ā yat-hă k'uĭ kè pooì-kìng. Ngŏh hei-mông neĭ nāng-kaù toh-toh pong-mōng.

L: Tong-ìn* la, tong-ìn* la! Tsê Ban haî ngŏh yat-kòh lŏ p'āng-yaŭ kè tsaî. K'uĭ hó-ts'ž ngŏh tsž-keî kè tsž-chât yat-yeûng.

N: Neĭ tuì-ue k'uĭ kè ka-t'ìng waān-kìng ts'ing-ch'óh mà?

L: Ngŏh shâp-fan ts'ing-ch'óh k'uĭ kè ka-t'ìng waān-kìng. K'uĭ ti ka-yān kòh-kòh to haî "on-fân shaú-keî".

N: Neĭ shûk Tsê Ban ti p'āng-yaŭ mà?

L: Ngŏh koó ngŏh kè taaî-tsaî t'ūng taî-î-tsaî hó shûk k'uĭ ti p'āng-yaŭ.

N: Neĭ chi-tò k'uĭ yaŭ mat m̄-hó kè tsaâp-kwaàn, t'ūng m̄-hó kè shì-hò mà?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L: K'uĭ mŏ mat m̄-hó kè tsaâp-kwaàn, keî haan-kîm; ī-ch'é hángtsô kung. Sui-īn k'uĭ ch'ut laî tsô kung mŏ keî noî, waâk-ché yîk ch'uĕ-chóh keî-kòh sin haî ngān-hōng* lòh.

N: Uē-kwóh neĭ yaŭ yat-kîn hó chûng-iù kè kung-tsòk, neĭ ooĭ m̄-ooĭ sùn-laaî k'uĭ huì tsô à?

L: Ngŏh tuì k'uĭ hó yaŭ sùn-sam. Ngŏh ĭ-waî ngŏh ooĭ sùn-laaî k'uĭ huì tsô.

N: Ngŏh chûng seúng t'ūng neĭ kè kung-tsź k'ing yat-hă kwaan-ue Tsê Ban ti p'āng-yaŭ; tak mà?

L: Tak la. Neĭ hóh-ĭ ì-ka huì k'uĭ tsô kung kè ìn-shoh kung-sz wân k'uĭ.

N: M̄-koi-saaì, Luì Sin-Shaang.

L: M̄-shaî m̄-koi, Nğ Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is convenient to have a checking account in the bank.
2. He started to sell insurance when he was very young.
3. It is nice to have faith but you should also have confidence in yourself.
4. If a person is not thrifty, how could he save any money.
5. Under the circustances, you will have to abide by the law.
6. For an old person in China, to have no direct descendents is considered a sad and tragic thing.
7. If there is faith, there will be hope.
8. Those who are in the civil service are mostly U.S. citizens.
9. He thinks he can identify a genius when he sees one.
10. It rained and thundered last night. I did not go out.
11. I am not a thrifty person, but I have a savings account with the Bank of Canton in S.F. Chinatown.
12. The environment on the country side is not the same as that in the city.
13. You have to trust me, and let me do it my way.
14. She wishes to see her sons and nephews before she dies.
15. Your son is very talented, and you should be very proud of him.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1.	Luî; luî	family name; (literally: thunder), i.e., Luî Sin Shaang 'Mr. Lui'
2.	T'in-Ts'oî; t'in-ts'oî	given name; (literally: genius; talent); i.e., k'uĭ hố yaŭ t'in-ts'oî, 'he is very talented'
3.	yat-fân	one; a share; AN for newspaper, magazine and etc.
4.	chìng-foò kúng	government job; civil service; AN fân
5.	hei-môŋg	to wish, hope, expect; a.f., môŋg
6.	tsź-chât	direct descendants; (literally: sons and nephews)
7.	waîn-kîng	environment; circumstance; surrounding; AN kòh
8.	"on-fân shaú-keî"	law abiding; public obedience
9.	tsaâp-kwaàn	habit; accustomed; conventional; one's old way
10.	haan-kîm	thrifty; frugal
11.	ch'uĕ	to save, collect; ch'ŏ (colloq); syn: ch'uĕ-ch'uk
12.	sin	a cent; money, syn: ts'în* (transliteration of cents)
13.	sùn-laaî	to trust, have confidence in, believe; syn: sùn

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

14.	sǜn-sam	belief; faith; i.e., <u>k'uǐ</u> <u>yaǔ</u> <u>sǜn-sam</u> 'he has faith'
15.	kung-tsž	son (your), (honorific form)
16.	ȉn-shoh (transliteration)	insurance; a.f., <u>pǒ-hȋm</u>
17.	ch'uēn-taât	to carry a message; to pass on the message; information; messenger

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

謝 Pan 所熟識之人，有一位為雷天才先生．伍保文又向此位雷先生調查．雷先生為一大商人．有辦公室，有女秘書．故先用電話約定時間相見．去到之時，由女秘書傳達，然後入雷先生之私人寫字樓．

雷先生與謝 Pan 之父親為深交朋友，所以關於謝 Pan 之行為．性情，習慣，都認識清楚．

根據雷先生之意見，謝 Pan 為一忠誠可靠，勤儉有志之青年．雖然做工未久，現時在銀行已有存款．

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Nğ: Ts'ìng-mân Luî Wai-Lām* Sin-Shaang haî shuè mà?

Luî: Ngŏh tsaû haî lòh. Sin-Shaang kwaì sìng-mîng à?

Nğ: Ngŏh kiù tsô Nğ Bó-Mān, haî Luēn-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kè ching-t'aàm.

L: Yaŭ mat chî-kaaù ne, Nğ Ching-T'aàm?

Nğ: Ngŏh seúng heùng neĭ mân yat-hă kwaan-ue Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang ni yat-kòh yān.

L: K'uĭ faân-chóh mat tsuî à?

Nğ: K'uĭ m̄-haî faân tsuî. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ shan-ts'ìng yat-fân t'ūng kwòk-fōng peì-mât yaŭ kwaan kè kung-tsôk. Tuì-ue k'uĭ kè yat-ts'aì ngŏh-teî seúng chi-tò ts'ing-ch'óh.

L: Ôh! K'uĭ haî ngŏh kè lŏ t'ūng-hôk, lŏ p'āng-yaŭ. Ngŏh pó-chìng k'uĭ haî yat-kòh hó yān.

Nğ: K'uĭ ni kòh yān haî tîm-yeûng* kà?

L: K'uĭ tsô sẑ hó tsing-saì, hó yîng-chan, tuì yān hó chung-haŭ. K'uĭ haî yat-kòh hóh-k'aaù kè yān.

Ng: Neĭ shûk k'uĭ ti p'āng-yaŭ mà?

L: Ngŏh ch'a-m̄-toh shik-saaì k'uĭ ti p'āng-yaŭ. Yaū-k'eì-shî kôh keì kòh peì-kaaù ts'an-mât ti kè. Ngŏh hóh-ĭ wâ k'uĭ-teî kòh-kòh to haî "fûng kung shaú faàt" kè kung-mān. K'uĭ-teî m̄-haî pat-leūng fân-tsẑ.

Ng: Ts'ìng-mân neĭ tuì k'uĭ yaŭ mat p'ai-p'ìng à?

L: Ngŏh ĭ-waî k'uĭ yaŭ shî hó waān-kàng. Pat-kwòh ni ti m̄-hóh-ĭ wâ haî kuĭ kè luèt tîm.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng: Luī Sin-Shaang, Ngŏh hó toh-tsê neĭ kè pong-mōng.

L: M̄-hó kóm wâ, Ngğ Ching-T'aàm.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Stubbornness may be said to be his weakness.
2. I have no comment at the present moment, but I may have something to say about her later.
3. His attitude is arrogant.
4. It is necessary to reconsider his proposition.
5. He is very loyal and kind. For this reason, I am willing to vouch for him.
6. Please get everything all cleaned up. There will be an inspection today.
7. She is very thorough and serious about her work. This kind of employee is very hard to get.
8. Law abiding citizens are necessary in any society.
9. Loyalty is important to the country.
10. The undesirable elements will be liquidated.
11. It is necessary for me to think it over thoroughly before I give you any answer.
12. They are disloyal, stubborn, and undependable.
13. He is being punished for the crime he committed.
14. I guarantee that he will return everything to you in perfect condition tomorrow night.
15. Every citizen should be loyal to his country.
16. He is my closest friend, and I will stand by him.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1. faân tsuî — to commit a crime; to offend (as against the law); violation of law; i.e., k'uĭ faân mat tsuî à?

2. yat-ts'aì — everything; the whole of; all; i.e., yat-ts'aì kè ch'e 'all the cars'; k'uĭ kè yat-ts'aì 'everything about him; everything that is his'

3. pó-chìng — to guarantee, vouch; syn: taam-pó

4. tsing-saì — in detail; fine; thorough; elaborate; i.e., k'uĭ tsô sẑ hó tsing-saì

5. yîng-chan — serious; conscientious

6. chung-haŭ — loyal and kind; integrity; true-hearted; honest; syn: chung-shât i.e., k'uĭ hó chung-haŭ; k'uĭ haî chung-haŭ kè yan

7. hóh k'aaù — dependable; reliable; trustworthy; syn: k'aaù-tak chuê

8. "fûng-kung shaú faàt" — law abiding; public obedience; i.e., k'uĭ "fûng-kung shaú faàt"

9. kung-mān — citizen, AN kòh

10. pat-leūng fân-tsẑ — bad or undesirable elements; pat-leūng, syn: m̄-hó; fân-tsẑ (See Les 3.7)

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

11. p'aı-p'îng — to criticize, comment; criticism

12. waān-kång — stubborn; obstinate

13. luềt tîm — bad point; weakness; short-coming; i.e., k'uĭ yaŭ hố toh luềt-tîm; syn: yaî ch'uề*; ant: yau-tîm; hố-ch'uề

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

雷謝兩家，既然係世交，謝 Pan 與雷天才之公子雷威林*當然來往甚密；又因大家係青年人，威林對於謝 Pan 之思想及活動亦當然比較雷天才更清楚．所以關於謝 Pan 之政治思想，社會活動以及對政府是否盡忠等等，最好向威林查問．

雷威林在一間保險公司任職．伍保文依照雷天才所指示之地址，往見威林．

根據威林所講，不只謝 Pan 本人對國盡忠，佢所相交之朋友，亦係一樣．所以對於盡忠問題，佢敢保證．

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Oō: Lŏ Ng̃, tuì-ue t'iū-ch'ā Tsê Pan kè kung-tsòk, neĭ kaaú-tîm meî à?

Ng̃: Kaú-shīng loh. Pat-kwòh ngŏh chûng seúng haî lîng yat fong-mîn īn-kaù yat-hă.

Oō: Chiù în-tsoî kè ts'īng-yīng, k'uĭ yaŭ-mŏ mân-t'aī à?

Ng̃: Hóh-ĭ wâ uēn-ts'uēn mŏ mân-t'aī.

Oō: Neĭ hóh-faú haî haú-t'aū-sheûng yeùk-leûk sin laī yat-kòh pò-kò à?

Ng: Tong-īn* hóh-ĭ la.

Oō: K'uĭ kè kung-tsòk haaû-nāng tîm à?

Ng̃: Háng yîng-chan, yaŭ ngaî-lîk, yaŭ chaàk-yâm sam. Pat-kwòh yaŭ-shī* waān-káng ti.

Oō: K'uĭ "toî-yān-tsîp-mât" tîm à?

Ng: Wōh-oì hóh-ts'an, ī-ch'é háng hei-shaang tsẑ-keì kè kam-ts'īn t'ūng shī-kaàn pong-mōng p'aāng-yaŭ.

Oō: K'uĭ sz-yān kè pán-hâng ne?

Ng̃: Chung-shīng hóh-k'aaù. K'ān-kîm ī-ch'é yaŭ chì-heì. Leûng-tô taaî, yaû mŏ pat-leūng shì-hò.

Oō: K'uĭ yaŭ hìng-ts'uì yám leūng-pooi mà?

Ng̃: Chì-haî "fūng-ch'eūng tsòk-hìng", "shik-hóh ì-chì". Ts'uēn mō naaû sẑ.

Oō: Uē-kwóh haî kóm, neĭ chûng tá-suèn īn-kaù pin yat fong-mîn kè yĕ à?

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Nğ: Ngŏh seūng ȉn-kaȕ yat-hă kwaan ue k'uĭ kȅ shē̆-t'uēn oôt-tûng.

Oŏ: Kốm, ngŏh hei-mông neĭ tsố yât paân t'ŏh ni kîn sẑ.

Nğ: Ni kờh laĭ-paaȉ meĭ, ngŏh hố-ĭ kaau ch'ut shue-mîn pờ-kờ.

Oŏ: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I will give you a written report on the matter tomorrow.
2. I finished the work according to your instructions.
3. He is courageous and kind. He will help those in distress.
4. Members will be free of charge, but non-members will have to pay five dollars each.
5. He is responsible for his conduct.
6. If you don't know how to cook this food, you should let someone else do it.
7. I don't object to drinking, but one should know when to stop.
8. I know you don't like dancing, but be considerate just for this unusual occasion.
9. On the surface, a person may be broadminded, but at times he may be very narrow minded.
10. To make friends you must be friendly and amiable.
11. It is possible that you have borrowed money from him.
12. It would be all right with me even if it's not a promise in written form.
13. The effectiveness of this drug is still uncertain, but many doctors have used it for the common cold.
14. Over 90% of the population in Chinatown is Chinese. Is that right?
15. It took me all day yesterday to straighten out the mess.
16. This is a great sacrifice on your part. Your service will be greatly appreciated.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1. kaaú-tîm	to straighten out; to finish up; to put something in order; to bring order out of chaos; (colloq); syn: paân-t'ŏh
2. kaú shīng	90%; $\frac{9}{10}$; almost; mostly
3. hóh-faú	is it possible? May it be; faú (negative or interrogative particle); hóh-faú (literary; it is used in question of whether you may or whether you can)
4. haú-t'aū-sheûng	oral; verbal; orally; word of mouth; i.e., haú-t'aū-sheûng kè pò-kò, 'oral report'; ant: shue-mîn pò-kò, 'written report'
5. haaû-nāng (yaŭ..-haaû-nāng)	efficient; effective; proficient; efficiency; capability; i.e., k'uĭ kè kung-tsòk haaû-nāng hó ko 'he is very efficent in his works'; k'uĭ hó yaŭ haaû-nāng, 'he is very efficient'
6. ngaî-lîk (yaŭ...ngaî-lîk)	perseverance; grit; sustained; i.e., k'uĭ tsô sẑ yaŭ ngaî-lîk 'he works with perseverance'

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

7. wōh-oî hôh-ts'an — friendly; amiable; affable congenial and lovable; wōh-oî, syn: hôh-ts'an

8. hei-shaang — to sacrifice; sacrifice; i.e., k'uĭ hei-shaang k'uĭ kè shaang-mîng, 'he sacrificed his life'

9. sz-yān — private; personal; ant: kung-kûng

10. leûng-tô taaî — broadminded; magnanimous

11. pân-haâng — conduct; behavior

12. "fūng-ch'eūng-tsòk-hìng" — to take part in an activity (drinking, gambling, etc) merely for fun without taking it seriously

13. "shik-hôh-ī-chî" — it is better to quit while you are ahead; to stop at the right time or appropriate moment.

14. paân-t'ōh — finished; completed; have done; syn: kaaû-tîm

15. shue-mîn pò-kò — written report; ant: haû-t'aū sheûng (See Les 19.4)

16. tsoî — in, at, on, (literary); syn: haî i.e., k'uĭ haî (tsoî) ni-kaan Ŭe-Īn Hôk-Haaû tûk shue.

WORD LIST

17.	hōh	which; how; what; why; (literary interrogative particle) i.e., hōh-shī; syn: keī-shī*; hōh-yān syn: pin-kòh
18.	fuk-tsaâp	miscellaneous; mixed; redundant; confused; medley

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

關於伍保文調查謝Pan之結果．胡局長未接到書面報告之前，請伍調查員先作一次口頭報告．

伍保文話，佢之調查工作．已九成完妥．但想再向謝Pan在社團活動方面，研究一吓，然後交上書面報告．

照伍保文之意見，現時社會上之社團．份子複雜．一個人如果不分好壞，加入不良社團，思想行為．易受影響．所以，對於謝Pan與何種社團發生關係，必要查明清楚．

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

King-Ch'aat: Nei-tei ni shuè yaŭ kip òn faat-shaang; hai mà?

Ngān-Hōng Uēn: Mŏ-ts'òh. Taai-yeùk* shâp-ng̃ fan-chung ts'īn yaŭ yān hai ni shuè tá-kip.

K.Ch.: Ngān-hōng* pei kip-chôh kei-toh ts'īn* à?

Ng.H.U.: Taai-yeùk* î-ts'in man.

K.Ch: Kei-toh ts'īn* cheung kè ngān-chi à?

Ng.H.U.: Yaŭ ti ng̃-shâp man cheung kè, yaŭ ti î-shâp man cheung kè.

K.Ch.: Nei-tei yaŭ mŏ ngān-chi hô-mă kè kei-lûk à?

Ng.H.U.: Yaŭ ti yaŭ kei-lûk, yaŭ ti mŏ kei-lûk.

K.Ch.: Kei-toh kòh ts'aâk à? K'uĭ-tei yaŭ mŏ taai p'aaù à?

Ng.H.U.: Chi-hai kin-tô yat kòh taai shaû-ch'eung. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ wâ chûng yaŭ kòh t'ūng-tông.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ hai mi-yĕ kè yān? Kei taai* nīn-kei? Kei ko à?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĭ hó-ts'z̆ hai paâk-yān, taai-yeùk* sa-â sui tsóh-yaû*, chung-tâng shan-ts'oī, m̄-ko m̄-ai.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ cheùk mat shaam à? Yaŭ mat tâk-tim mà?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĭ cheùk yat t'ò fooi-shik kè sai-chong, paâk sut-shaam, mŏ tá t'aai, mŏ taai mô*, taai haak ngaān-kèng*.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ ti t'aū-faat ch'eūng mà? K'uĭ yaŭ mŏ so à?

Ng.H.U.: K'uĭ ti t'aū-faat tsung-shik kè, fei-tak hó tuén; yaŭ se-shiú oō-so, pat-kwòh m̄-hai kei ch'eūng.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ fei yik-waâk shaù à?

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng.H.U.:	K'uĭ mā-mā* feī, k'uĭ yaŭ sheung hâ-p'ā.
K.Ch.:	K'uĭ chûng yaŭ mŏ k'eī-tá kè tâk tîm à?
Ng.H.U.:	K'uĭ kòh peî pîn-pîn; tsóh-pin mîn yaŭ yat-lap taaî kè mâk*.
K.Ch.:	Chûng yaŭ mat à?
Ng.H.U.:	K'uĭ chèk yaû-shaú kè meĭ-chí yaŭ yat-chêk taaî hūng-pó-shêk kaaì-chí. K'uĭ kòh haú ngaaŭ-chuê yat-chi luĭ-sùng in.
K.Ch.:	K'uĭ haāng lô tsaú, yik-waâk ts'ŏh ch'e tsaú à?
Ng.H.U.:	K'uĭ haāng ch'ut moōn-haú chi-haû, chuèn tsóh. Yan-waî yān toh, tsaû t'aí m̄-kìn k'uĭ lòh.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Can you lend me a dime to buy a cigar?
2. I lost a ruby ring in the theater last night.
3. He will go to see a doctor or a specialist about that mole on the left side of his face.
4. If her nose is not flat like that, she would be very pretty.
5. When he is excited, he stutters.
6. She is quite fat, about 5' 3" in height; and has a doubled chin, brown hair and blue eyes.
7. Although he a caucasian, he likes oriental food.
8. His hair is grey and short, but his beard is black and long.
9. The identity of this thief is not know, but the police thought it may be a woman.
10. I have a gun in my pocket, and I intend to use it if necessary.
11. The police officer caught the thief but his accomplice escaped.
12. He is about your size but he wears eye-glasses.
13. I want to buy a big ruby ring as a birthday present for my wife.
14. His voice was so low that I could hardly understand what he said.
15. Officer, I would like to report a robbery.
16. He doesn't smoke cigarettes but cigars.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1.	kìp ồn	a case of robbery; kìp syn: tà-kìp
2.	ts'aâk	thief; robber; bandit, AN kồh
3.	p'aaủ	fire arms; gun; pistol; syn: ts'eung; p'aaủ (literally: artillery piece) i.e., k'uĭ yaŭ p'aaủ 'he has a gun' (colloq. usage); AN hâm or chi
4.	t'ūng-tóng	accomplice; members of the same party; partisan
5.	shan-ts'oĭ	stature; physique; size (body); k'uĭ kẻ shan-ts'oĭ hồ ko, 'he is tall in stature'
6.	tâk-tîm	characteristics; peculiarity; distinctiveness
7.	fooi-shik	grey color; grey; AN chúng; shik 'color'
8.	oō-so	beard; whisker; moustache abbr., so
9.	sheung hâ-p'ā	double-chin, AN kồh
10.	pîn-pîn	flat; thin; abbr: pîn
11.	mâk*	mole (on the skin); nevus; AN lap
12.	kaaì-chí	a finger ring, AN kồh; shaú-chí 'finger'

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

13.	hūng-pó-shêk	ruby; (literally red precious stone); AN lap
14.	luĭ-sùng-in	cigar, AN *haú* or *chi*; *Taaî* *Luĭ-Sùng* 'Mexico'; *Siú*-*Luĭ*-*Sùng*, 'Luzon in Philippines'
15.	ngaaŭ	to bite, gnaw; to hold or grip with the teeth

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

警察局接到電話，有賊匪打劫銀行，但警察到場之時，賊匪經已逃走．祇得向銀行職員查問經過情形．

據行員所講，賊匪祇係一人．不過，佢話尚有一同黨在行內．此賊帶有手槍．大約三十歲，中等身材，着灰色西裝，但無頸帶，指上有紅寶石戒指一隻．

此賊講話聲音細弱，所以行內其他之人，當時不知有此事發生．賊匪得欵之後，急步向大門行出街外．此時行員始大聲叫喊，然後由副行長電話報警．

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

King-Ch'aàt: Ts'ìng-mân neĭ tsó poòn-tîm-chung kìn m̄-kìn-tó yat kòh taaì haak ngaăn-kèng* kè yān yaū kòh kaan ngān-hōng* haàng ch'ut-laì à?

Haàng-Yān: Tǎng ngōh nám-hă. Ôh, haì là, yaŭ yat-kòh taaì haak ngaăn-kèng* kè t'ūng yat-kòh īm wōng t'aū-faàt kè nuĭ-yān* yat-ts'aì ch'ut-laì.

K.Ch.: Neĭ keì-tak kòh kòh yān tîm yeûng* kè mà? M̄-koi neĭ miū-sé k'uĭ lòk.

H.Y.: K'uĭ ngaaŭ-chuê yat-chi luĭ-sûng in, taân-haì mŏ tîm-cheûk fóh. K'uĭ keì ko keì feì.

K.Ch.: Neĭ ī-waì k'uĭ keì ko t'ūng keì ch'ŭng à?

H.Y.: K'uĭ taaî-yeùk* yaŭ ng̃-ch'èk paàt-kaú ts'uèn ko, yat-paàk-ts'at-shâp pông kòm sheûng-hâ*.

K.Ch.: Kóh kòh nuĭ-yān* taaî-yeùk* keì-toh suì à?

H.Y.: K'uĭ yâ-ts'at-paàt suì tsóh-yaû*, m̄-haì keì haak, īm wōng t'aū-faàt, tîn-chóh faàt, yîk taaì haak ngaăn-kèng*. Cheùk yat-kîn shī-foón kè wōng taaî-lau, ko-ngā* haaì. K'uĭ kè yeûng* m̄-ts'òh. Pat-kwòh hó-ts'z̄ hó òk kóm.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî haì mat-chûng yān à?

H.Y.: K'uĭ-teî haì sai-yān.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî leûng-kòh chìng-wâ tá-kìp ngān-hōng*. Neĭ chi-tò k'uĭ-teî haì pin shuè tsaú-huì mà?

H.Y.: Haì mŏh! K'uĭ-teî shaì ch'e tsaú. M̄-kwaaì-tak k'uĭ-teî shaì ch'e shaì-tak kòm lōng-mōng loh.

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

K.Ch.: Neĭ keì-tak kóh kà ch'e haî mat nīn kè, haî mat shik kè à?

H.Y.: Kóh kà hó-ts'ž haî yat-kaù-lûk-līng nīn kè Fuk-Tâk ch'e. Hó-ts'ž haî haak-shik kè. Yaŭ seì-tô moōn kè ch'e.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî haí pin-shuè shaí-huì à?

H.Y.: K'uĭ-teî haí ni t'iū kaai yat-chîk shaí-huì, shaí-tak hó faaì.

K.Ch.: Neĭ t'aí m̄-t'aí-tó k'uĭ kè ch'e-p'aaī hô-shò à?

H.Y.: Ngŏh mŏ chuè-ì. Pat-kwòh hó ts'ž m̄-haî Ka-Shaáng ch'e-p'aaī kè ngaān-shik.

K.Ch.: Uē-kwóh neĭ kìn-tó kóh leŭng-kòh yān, waâk-ché kóh kà ch'e kè shī-haû; neĭ chûng yîng-tak mà?

H.Y.: Ngŏh chûng yîng-tak.

K.Ch.: Ts'íng neĭ sé neĭ kè sìng-mīng, teî-chí t'ūng tîn-wâ* haí ni shuè; ĭ-haû waâk-ché iù mā-faān neĭ.

H.Y.: M̄-kán-iù, m̄-kán-iù.

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is not news when a dog bites a man, but it is big news when man bites a dog.
2. I think I recognize that man. He is the man that robbed the bank yesterday.
3. Half an hour ago, I was still in bed.
4. Although I have a driver's license, my car is not registered as yet.
5. The automobile license of this state is approximately 5 inches long and 10 inches wide.
6. Have you ever seen a man wearing high heels?
7. He was occupied at that moment, and he didn't notice that the match was still burning
8. I am going downtown. Which direction are you going?
9. He looks very tough, but actually he is very kind.
10. I saw her going into a beauty parlor to have a permanent.
11. If you are 6' 2" , you are the tallest among us.
12. This cigar is lighted. Whose cigar is this?
13. She dyed her hair blonde, but she is the same person we saw yesterday at the gate.
14. What is the color of your car, and where did you park it.
15. All caucasians look alike to some orientals.
16. My table is approximately 5' x 8'. What size is yours?

LESSON 21

WORD LIST

1. ĭm wōng t'aū-faàt — dyed blonde hair; ĭm 'to dye; infect'; wōng 'yellow, yellowish'; t'aū-faàt 'hair (on the head)';
2. yān-chúng — race (human); divisions of mankind; i.e., wōng-chúng yān, 'yellow race; Mongolian'; paâk-chúng yān 'Caucasian'; haak-chúng yān, 'Negroid'
3. tîm-cheûk fóh — lighted; ignited; fóh 'fire; light; flame'
4. nğ ch'èk paàt-kaú-ts'uèn — 5' 8" or 5' 9"; ch'èk 'foot or feet'; ts'uèn 'inch'
5. tîn faàt — to have a permanent hairdo;
6. ko-ngā* haaī — high heels shoe; a.f., ko-chaang haaī
7. òk — bad; wicked; bad; vicious; hard; tough; k'uĭ hó òk, 'he is very vicious'
8. pin-shuè — which direction; where;
9. lōng-mōng — rush; in a hurry; skurry; scuttle along; i.e., k'uĭ hó lōng-mōng
10. ngaàn-shik — color; syn: shik; AN chúng
11. ch'e-p'aaī — license plate or license (vehicle)
12. shī-foón — fashionable; in vogue; stylish; the latest style; syn: san-shik

LESSON 21

READING MATERIAL

當某一警察向銀行職員查問之時，另一警察向街上行人查問，希望多得線索．

其中一人，話見有一 **taaî** 黑眼 **kèng*** 之人，與一婦人，同時由銀行行出．男子高約五尺八寸．體重約一百七十磅．婦人年約廿七八歲，頭上電髮染黃色，樣子不錯，着高牙鞋．

此男女二人，由銀行行出之後，急忙上一停在街旁之一九六零年福特汽車，飛駛而去．

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kîng-Ch'aàt: Chau Sin-Shaang, Leĭ Foo-Yān, ngŏh seúng ts'îng neĭ-teî leūng-waî* t'aí yat-t'aí ni keî cheung seùng*.

Chau: Hó à, tâng ngŏh laī t'aí-hă.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî ts'z̆ m̄-ts'z̆ tá-kìp ngān-hōng* kóh leūng-kòh yān à?

Leĭ: Ngŏh-teî mŏ laū-ì kóh kòh nuĭ-yān*. K'uĭ shât-tsoî haî mi yĕ yeûng*, tsaû hó naān shik-pît lòh.

K.Ch.: Ni Cheung seùng* ts'z̆ m̄-ts'z̆ ta-kìp ngān-hōng* kóh kòh naām-yān* à?

L.: Yaŭ ti ts'z̆ kóh kòh naam-yān*, pat-kwòh k'uĭ hó-ts'z̆ mŏ kòm toh so.

K.Ch.: Ts'îng neĭ t'aî yat-hă ni cheung chak-mîn kè seùng*, ts'z̆ mà?

L.: Mŏ-ts'òh loh. Ngŏh keì-tak kóh yat-lap mâk. Haî k'uĭ loh.

K.Ch.: Chau Sin-Shaang, neĭ ĭ-waî haî mà?

Ch.: Ngŏh kôk-tak hó ts'z̆. Pat-kwòh, ngŏh m̄-kóm taam-pó, yan-waî ngŏh kóh chân-shī chí-haî chaaù hă ngaăn chè.

K.Ch.: Kóh kòh nuĭ-yān* ne, Chau Sin-Shaang?

Ch.: Ni cheung seùng* m̄-haî keî ts'z̆ kóh kòh nuĭ-yān*. Kóh kòh nuĭ-yān* lèng-ti, shaù-ti, ī-ch'ê kòh mîn mŏ tsaú-nap, t'iū kéng mŏ kòm ch'eūng.

K.Ch.: Ts'îng neĭ t'aî yat-t'aî ni cheung chak-mîn kè, tím à?

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch.:	Â, ni cheung chak-mîn kè, yaû keî ts'ž pòh. Tîm kaaî ne?
K.Ch.:	Ts'ìng neĭ tsoì t'aî ts'ing-ch'óh ni cheung chìng-mîn kè lòh.
L.:	M̄-koi neĭ peî kôh kòh nuĭ-yān* kè chak-mîn kè seüng* tâng ngŏh t'aî hă.
K.Ch.:	Hó à. Nâ, ni cheung haî lòh.
L.:	T'aî-laî hó-ts'ž ngŏh haî ngān-hong* kìn-kwòh k'uĭ. Ngŏh keì-tak ngŏh kìn-kwòh k'uĭ ni tuì ĭ-waān*.
K.Ch.:	Tîm kaaî neĭ keì-tak ni tuì ĭ-waān* à?
L.:	Yan-waî ngŏh haî ngān-hōng* kìn-tò ni tuì ĭ-waān* kè shī-haû, ngŏh kòk-tak hó tâk-pît, shóh-ĭ keì-tak.
K.Ch.:	Uē-kwóh haî kóm, ni leŭng-kòh yān waâk-ché tsaû haî tá-kìp ngān-hōng* kè lòh.
L.:	Ngŏh ĭ-waì haî lòh.
Ch.:	Ngŏh to haî kóm wâ.

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

1. With that sign in front of the door, anyone will be able to recognize it.
2. You may be right, but I would still like to think it over during the weekend.
3. Although his neck is swollen, he said it doesn't hurt.
4. She wears a beautiful pair of jade ear-rings, and a jade ring on her right hand.
5. From this side, you will be able to see the front view.
6. You can hardly see the dimples on her face.
7. The side view of this building is all right; but from the front it seems to be very old and broken down.
8. Anything you buy from this store will be guaranteed for a period of one year.
9. The girl in that picture looks very familiar. She reminds me of my younger sister.
10. Please be more careful in your driving especially when the road is foggy and slippery.
11. The manager is interested in the work and behavior of all his employees.
12. The mole on your arm is getting bigger and bigger every day. I suggest you go to see a doctor.
13. There is a mark on his neck. You can't see it from the front but you will see it from the left side.

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

14. I am sure I can recognize my own earring.

15. You two may go for the time being, but don't leave town this week.

16. The police thought the thief came in through the window, but I think he came through the back door.

LESSON 22

WORD LIST

1. seǔng*; seǔng-p'ìn* — photograph; picture; AN fuk

2. laū-ì — pay attention; to be aware; to take notice; syn: chuè-ì

3. chak-mîn — side view; one side of the face; ant; chìng-mîn (See Les 22.8)

4. taam-pó — to guarantee, vouch; syn: pó-chìng (See Les 18.3)

5. chaaǔ hǎ ngaǎn — to glance; a glance; to take a look; syn: t'aí hǎ

6. tsaú-nap — a dimple. AN kòh

7. chìng-mîn — front view; front view of the face; the fore or foremost part of an object; ant: chak-mîn (See Les 22.3)

8. ǐ-waǎn* — earrings; ǐ 'ear' AN tuì (pair); chèk (indicating one)

9. kéng — neck, AN t'iū

10. t'aí-laì — it seems; it looks

11. shik-pît — to identify, distinguish, differentiate; shik 'to know, recognize'; pît 'difference; other; apart'

12. în-ch'eūng — at the scene; on the spot; syn: tong-ch'eūng

13. hìn-în — apparent; obvious; to become manifest or plain; syn: hìn-mìng

LESSON 22

WORD LIST

14.	ch'au-ch'ut	to pick out
15.	mûk-kik	to witness; eyewitness
16.	yîng; pîn-yîng	to identify
17.	îm-î faân*	a suspect

LESSON 22

READIMG MATERIAL

警局遇有案件發生，於現場取得犯罪人之形狀之後，即抽出有案底者之相片，由目擊之人辨認，希望尋出嫌疑犯。

某銀行被 kîp 之後，次日，路人周某與銀行出 naâp 員李夫人，被召往警局，做此種認相工作

在好多相片之中，認出一男一女，為可能之嫌疑犯．因為此二人形狀相似，而且男有黑 mâk ，女 taai 耳環，係顯現之特點．

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwaan: T'eng-mān wâ neĭ-teî ĭ-king chŭk-tố leŭng-kồh tẩ-kìp ngān-hōng* kè ìm-ì faân*, haî mà?

King Ch'aàt: Mŏ-ts'ồh, Ngŏh-teî ĭ-king shẩm-mân-kwồh k'uĭ-teî lồh. Tsồk-yât yîk ĭ-king kwồh-t'ōng là.

Kw.: K'uĭ-teî hẩng m̀-hẩng yîng tsuî à?

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî m̀-hẩng yîng tsuì, pat-kwồh k'uĭ-teî leŭng-kồh yān kè haŭ-kung m̀-haî keî tuì.

Kw.: Kồm, tìm ne?

K.Ch.: Ngŏh-teî yaŭ ch'ung-tsuk kè yān-chìng mât-chìng. Ngŏh seung-sŭn k'uĭ-teî naān-t'ō faàt-mŏng.

Kw.: Peî-kồ yaŭ-mŏ ts'ếng pîn-oô lût-sz à?

K.Ch.: K'uĭ-teî yaŭ ts'ếng pîn-oô lût-sz. T'eng k'uĭ kè haŭ-heì, uē-kwồh p'oồn-k'uèt haî yaŭ tsuî, k'uĭ-teî ooĭ sheûng-sồ.

Kw.: Uē-kwồh faàt-koon p'oồn yaŭ tsuî, k'uĭ-teî ooĭ ts'ŏh keî-noî kaam à?

K.Ch.: Kồm tsaû hố naān kống, taân-haî yan-waî k'uĭ-teî leŭng-kồh to yaŭ kaû ồn-taî, hồh-nāng p'oồn yaŭ-k'eì t'ō-yìng, shâm-chì chung-shan kaam-kàm yîk m̀-tîng.

Kw.: Ni kîn ồn haî m̀-haî shĭ kîm-ch'aàt koon tẩ-leĭ à?

K.Ch.: M̄-haî, yan-waî tẩ-kìp ngān-hōng haî faân-chồh Luēn-Pong Laî, shồh-ĭ haî yaū Luēn-Pong Kîm-Ch'aàt Koon foô chaàk hùng-kồ.

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kw.: Tîng k'eī keî-shī ch'ut t'īng à?

K.Ch.: În-shī tîng-chóh hâ-kòh Laĭ-Paaì-Seì hoi-shám.

Kw.: Neĭ t'ūng ngŏh tò-shī yat-tîng iù tsô chìng-yān lôh.

K.Ch.: Káng-haî la. Pat-kwòh ngŏh ĭ-waī ni kîn òn m̄-shaî keî-noî tsaû hóh-ĭ kaaî-k'uèt loh.

Kw.: Ngŏh ĭ-waī hoi-shám m̄-ooĭ hó noî, pat-kwóh suén-chaâk p'ooī-shám uēn hóh-nāng iù hó toh shī-haû.

K.Ch.: Mŏ-ts'òh, yaū-k'eī-shî kóh waî* lût-sz haī ch'ut-mēng* kè "naú-kaì* sz-yē".

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This criminal is cunning, and treacherous.
2. If the jury thinks that you are not innocent, the judge will sentence you to imprisonment.
3. This is only a preliminary hearing, and therefore there is no jury.
4. When the court is in session you don't have to say a single word. Your lawyer will do all the talking for you.
5. The government will definitely prosecute you pending the investigation of the FBI.
6. You don't have to appear in court. You can ask a lawyer to represent you.
7. If he is guilty, as charged, he will be punished according to the law.
8. The defense attorney will appeal the case, if the judge gives a life sentence.
9. You may get a three-year jail sentence if you admit your guilt.
10. She will not give any deposition unless her lawyer is consulted on the matter.
11. When the police caught him with the money and the gun, he admitted that he robbed the bank.
12. To the Orientals, law suit is always expensive and time consumming. They will go to court only as the last resort.
13. I don't like his tone of voice expecially when I know he is exaggerating too much.

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. As his defense attorney, you should read his deposition very carefully and be well prepared before the hearing.

15. This is a case of bank robbery and the Federal Court will have jurisdiction to try the case.

16. In some foreign countries, you have to appeal the case to the king or the queen.

17. The prosecution rests. Now the defense will state his case.

LESSON 23

WORD LIST

1. chůk-tǒ — to catch; seize, arrest; caught; i.e., k'uĭ chůk-tǒ yat-chěk tseůk*, 'he caught a bird'

2. yîng tsuî — to admit one's guilt; to confess; to acknowledge in the wrong; yîng, a.f., yîng-shik

3. haû-kung — testimony (oral or written as a deposition)

4. "naān-t'ō faàt-mŏng" — one can not escape the meshes of the law

5. pîn-oô lût-sz — attorney for the defense; counsel of the defendant; lût-sz 'lawyer; attorney in law'

6. haû-heì — tone of voice; sentiment

7. p'oǒn — to judge, sentence; decision (judge), a.f., p'oǒn-tuěn; p'oǒn-k'uět

8. sheûng-sǒ — to appeal (to a higher court)

9. ts'ŏh kaam — to be confined in jail; to be imprisoned; imprisonment; i.e., k'uĭ ts'ŏh kaam ts'ŏh chǒh shâp nīn 'he has been imprisoned for ten years'; syn: kaam-kǎm

LESSON 23

WORD LIST

10.	t'ō-yīng	jail sentence; i.e., mō-k'eī t'ō-yīng, 'life imprisonment'; ant: yaŭ-k'eī t'ō-yīng
11.	chung-shan kaam-kàm	life imprisonment; a.f., mō-k'eī t'ō-yīng (See Les 23.10)
12.	Luēn-Pong Laî	Federal Code (law); laî syn: lût-laî, AN t'iū
13.	hùng-kò	to accuse, sue, prosecute (before a court)
14.	ch'ut-t'īng	to appear in court
15.	kwòh-t'ōng	preliminary hearing a.f., ch'oh shâm
16.	hoi-shâm	court in session
17.	p'ooī-shâm uēn	juror or jury, AN kòh
18.	naú-kaî* sz-yē	a cunning person; a trickster (colloq); sz-yē (formerly a Yamen secretary)

LESSON 23

READING MATERIAL

打 kîp 銀行之嫌疑犯，已被警察捕獲可知為非作惡者，到底難逃法 mŏng．捕獲之後．即將其人打指模，影相，並將其人扣留．

在法庭過堂之日．嫌疑犯不肯承認為 kîp 匪．所以須由檢察官提出起訴，由法官定期開審．政府為原告，嫌疑犯為被告．被告人需請律師辯護，俗稱為「打官司」．此屬 yîng 事案，與民事案不同，如打輸則被判坐監．但被告仍可提出上訴，直至大理院為止．

打 kîp 銀行，在美國係犯聯 Pong 法律要在合衆國法庭審訊．

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Huì: Sin-Shaang, ngŏh seúng pò òn. Ngŏh kòh tsaì m̀-kìn-chóh.

King-Ch'aàt: K'uĭ kiù tsô mat mĕng*? Keì-shī* m̀-kìn-chóh à?

H.: K'uĭ kiù tsô Chaan-Neī Huì. Tsòk-Maăn lûk-tìm k'uĭ shîk-uĕn faân ch'ut kaai tò ī-ka chûng meî faan-laī.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ kam-nīn keì suì à? K'uĭ yaŭ keì ko keì taaî à?

H.: Chaan-Neī kam-nīn shâp-yat suì, taaî-yeúk* seì-ch'èk poòn kòm sheûng-hâ*. T'aì-ch'ŭng paàt-shâp pông tsóh-yaû*.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ yaŭ mat yūng-î yîng kè tâk tìm mà?

H: K'uĭ fei-kwong t'aū, yaŭ se-shiú ká shaaì-ngā. Ngaăn-meī hó ts'o, hó nūng. Sheung-ngaăn hó taaî. Tsuì-kân k'uĭ shaaì-shĕng hó haak.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ tsôk-maăn ch'ut kaai cheúk mat shaam à?

H.: K'uĭ cheúk tuén tsaû sẑ-p'ot sut, fooi-haak shik yūng* sai-chong ch'eūng foò. Hūng-shik kè chaàk-kat.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ cheúk kòh tuì haaī haî mat shik kè à?

H.: K'uĭ cheúk tuì sham wōng-shik kè tuén pèng p'eī-haaī. Kóh tuì haaī haî san kè.

K.Ch.: Neĭ keì-tak k'uĭ cheúk mat mât mà?

H.: Ngŏh mŏ chuè-ì. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ ti mât toh-shò haî paâk-shik, tseûng-kan t'aū kè.

K.Ch.: K'uĭ tsôk-maăn ch'ut moōn-haú kè shī-haû, k'uĭ wâ huì pin-tô à?

H.: Ngŏh kè nuĭ-yān* wâ, k'uĭ huì ch'aaì taan-ch'e. Taân-haî k'uĭ kà taan-ch'e yaû haî ch'e-fōng*.

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

K.Ch.: Pin ti yān haî k'uĭ chì hó kè p'aāng-yaŭ à?

H.: Ngŏh-teî kaàk-leî kóh keí kòh saì-lŏ-koh t'ūng k'uĭ chì hó. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ-teî tsôk-maăn mŏ kìn-kwòh k'uĭ.

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This pair of socks belong to my roommate Mr. Leong.
2. Today is a beautiful day to go out to the suburbs for a bicycle ride.
3. I like this style of suits, but I don't like this material.
4. The machine has many special features and our expert will explain them to you.
5. The buck teeth can be corrected when you are young.
6. The sport shirt is made of wool but I will sell it to you at a reduced price.
7. He wears an old wool suit of blue and black stripes.
8. I hope I will get some tan from the sunshine during the vacation.
9. There are two kinds of socks: one is long and the other is short.
10. Many women beautify their eyebrows with cosmetic pencils.
11. Please write down your height and your weight on the other side of this form.
12. His eyebrows are thick and heavy, and he looks very tough.
13. My overcoat is made of woolen material and it is quite comfortable during the autumn season.
14. A meeting will be held at 4:00 p.m. in the auditorium. All the new students are urged to attend.
15. Today she isn't wearing any stockings. She is wearing loafers instead of hich heels.
16. Although he stayed on the beach the whole day, he didn't get tanned.

LESSON 24

WORD LIST

1. pȍ ȍn — to report a case
2. shaaȋ-ngā — buck-teeth, AN foȍ or p'aaī
3. ngaă̄n-meī — eyebrows; AN t'iū
4. ts'o — coarse; lacking finess or delicacy; i.e., ts'o-taaȋ kȅ shaű 'coarse and big hands; ts'o-haű 'obscene language
5. nūng — thick; dense; strong flavor; i.e., nūng ngaă̄n-meī, 'thick eyebrows'; nūng ch'ā, 'strong tea'
6. shaaȋ-shēng hő haak — becoming tanned (by sunshine)
7. sẑ-p'ot sut (transliteration) — sport shirt, AN kîn
8. yūng* — wool; woolen; syn: yeūng-mō; i.e., yūng* pȍ 'woolen cloth'
9. pȅng — a handle; a crank; i.e., ch'eūng pȅng 'long necked; long handle'
10. mât — socks; stockings; AN tuȋ
11. tseûng-kan — rubber band; elastic; AN t'iū
12. ch'aaȋ taan-ch'e — to ride bicycle; ch'aaȋ 'to step on'; taan-ch'e 'bicycle', AN kȁ
13. t'aȋ-ch'ŭ̄ng — weight (body); i.e., K'uĭ kȅ t'aȋ-ch'ŭ̄ng ȋ-paȁk pông 'he weighs 200 lbs'

LESSON 24

WORD LIST

14.	ī-t'ūng	child; syn: saì-man-tsaì saì-lŏ-kŏh AN kŏh
15.	t'ō-hôk	to play truant; to run away from school; t'ō 'to flee, escape, abscond'
16.	hîp-chôh	to help, to aid, to assist
17.	mō-lûn uē-hōh	no matter what; nevertheless

LESSON 24

READING MATERIAL

華童 Chaan-Nei 許，年十一歲．平日遵守父母教訓，並無逃學．與其他兒童遊戲，亦無鬥打之事．所以父母對佢，亦甚少擔心．

一日，晚飯後，大約六點鐘左右，出外玩耍．經過數小時，重未歸家．其父母出外四處找尋，亦不見其影 tsik．單車又留在車房．

但無論如何，最好辦法，往警局報案，請求協助．警局有此種職責，當然盡力幫忙．

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kìng Ch'aàt: Huì Sin-Shaang, Chaan-Neì* toh-shò t'ūng pin ti yān loì-wŏng à?

Huì: Chuì-chóh tsóh-lūn yaû-leĭ kôh keì kòh saì-lŏ-koh chi ngoì, chûng yaŭ k'uĭ saam-keì-kòh sham-kaau kè t'ūng-hôk.

K.Ch.: Neĭ yaŭ-mŏ mân-kwòh k'uĭ-teì à?

H.: Ngŏh mân-kwòh k'uĭ-teì lòh. Pat-kwòh k'uĭ-teì tsôk-maăn to mŏ kìn-kwòh k'uĭ.

K.Ch.: Neĭ huì-kwòh neĭ ti ts'an-ts'ik p'aāng-yaŭ shuè wán-kwòh k'uĭ meì à?

H.: Shóh-yaŭ ts'an-ts'ik ngŏh to mân-kwòh. Peì-kaaû seung-shûk kè p'aāng-yaŭ shuè ngŏh yîk huì-kwòh; m̄-haì keì seung-shûk kè p'aāng-yaŭ ngŏh yîk mân-kwòh.

K.Ch.: Ngŏh hóh-ĭ tsik-hak t'ūng neĭ tá tìng-wâ* huì poón-faû kòk i-uên* t'iū-ch'ā yat-hă, t'aì-hă yaŭ-mŏ saì-lŏ-koh ì-ngoì kè sź-kìn faàt-shaang.

H.: Kóm tsaû m̄-koi-saaì lòh. Pat-kwòh, Sin-Shaang, neĭ ĭ-waĭ ooĭ m̄-ooĭ haì póng-p'iù à?

K.Ch.: Neĭ yaŭ-mŏ shaū-yān à?

H.: Ngŏh m̄-ooĭ yaŭ shaū-yān. Ngŏh "toì-yān tsìp-mât" to hó kung-tô, mŏ tak-tsuì p'aāng-yaŭ.

K.Ch.: Neĭ yaŭ-mŏ shau-tò hûng-haàk sûn heùng neĭ laâk-sòk à?

H.: Ngŏh mŏ shau-tò hûng-haàk sûn.

K.Ch.: Ūē-kwóh haì póng-p'iù, k'uĭ-teì ooĭ t'ūng neĭ tsìp-t'aū, heùng neĭ laâk-sòk.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H.: Kóm, tîm paân ả?

K.Ch.: Uē-kwóh k'uĭ-teî t'ūng neĭ tsỉp-t'aū, neĭ iù ch'ỉt paân-faảt foo-în k'uĭ-teî. Tsik-hak t'ung-chi ngŏh-teî. Ts'in-k'eī chản-tîng.

H.: Ngŏh kẻ tsaî ooĭ m̄-ooĭ yaŭ ngaī-hîm ả?

K.Ch.: Ngŏh-teî yat-tîng tsûn-lîk t'ūng neĭ ch'ỉt faảt. Neĭ faan-huỉ yau-sik yat-hă la. Uē-kwóh yaŭ mat siu-sik, ts'íng neĭ tsik-hak t'ung-chi ngŏh-teî.

H.: M̄-koi-saaỉ, m̄-koi-saaỉ.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He never did things negligently. He has been an able assistant to me.
2. Please be calm and I am sure we can solve this problem.
3. You must be fair to him as well as to the others.
4. When that person contacts you by phone, you must stall him as long as possible.
5. If he gives you the money willingly, it will not be construed as blackmail.
6. She received a threatening phone call last night.
7. The teacher must be able and fair in order to gain the respect of his students.
8. I have no enemies and I don't know who would have sent such a threatening letter.
9. The neighbors are most friendly and I don't know how to thank them.
10. My son was kidnapped this morning when he was on his way home from school.
11. Even an enemy would not do such a horrible thing.
12. He investigates this matter thoroughly with one aim in mind that justice will be done in the end.
13. I was drunk last night, and I think I irritated some very good friends of yours.
14. It may not be a case of kidnapping, so be calm and don't jump to any conclusion.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The kidnapper demands one million dollars for the safe return of my daughter.

16. I think she is stalling us. Why don't we just tell her off.

LESSON 25

WORD LIST

1.	tsóh-lūn yaû-leĭ	neighbor; neighboring; neighborhood; a.f., lūn-leĭ
2.	sham-kaau	intimate friendship; syn: chi-keî p'aāng-yaŭ (See Les 15.1)
3.	t'iū-ch'ā	to investigate, examine
4.	póng-p'iù*	kidnap; to kidnap; i.e., k'uĭ peî ts'aâk póng-p'iù, 'he was kidnapped by bandits'
5.	shaū-yān	an enemy; a rival; adversary; AN kȍh
6.	kung-tô	fair; just; impartial; justice
7.	tak-tsuî	to offend, bother, annoy, displease, affront; i.e., k'uĭ tak-tsuî neĭ 'he offended you'
8.	húng-haàk	to threaten, intimidate; i.e., húng-haàk sùn 'threatening letter'; k'uĭ húng-haàk ngŏh 'he intimidates me'
9.	tsîp-t'aū	to contact; contact; to meet i.e., ngŏh t'ūng k'uĭ tsîp-t'aū 'I contact him or I make contact with him'
10.	laâk-sŏk	to extort, black-mail; extortaion; blackmail

LESSON 25

WORD LIST

11. foo-ín — making excuse; to stall; without making due inquiry; negligence; i.e., k'uĭ-teî tsô sẑ hó foo-ín, they do things negligently' k'uĭ foo-ín neĭ 'he procrastinates to fool you'

12. ts'in-k'eî — to implore urgently; must; by all means; (literally: a thousand prayers) i.e., neĭ shaí ch'e ts'in-k'eî siú-sam, 'I urgently implore you to drive carefully'

13. chản-tîng — calm; steady; nonchalance; unperturbed; i.e., k'uĭ hó chản-tîng 'he is very calm'

LESSON 25

READIMG MATERIAL

許某到警局報案，警員除取得其子之年歲，樣子，皮色，髮色，衣服，以及有無特點之外，再提出種種問題，一一訊問，以便研究其子何以失 tsung.

警局問完之後，即分別打電話到急濟醫院，及其他市內各醫院，查問有無收留與失-tsung 者相似之人.

警局最擔心者為被-pông 票，所以關於此方面，對事主特別指示，如接到恐 haâk laâk 索電話或信件，如何應付.

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Lām: Ngŏh chìng-wâ yaū T'ōng-Shaan laī, tuì Wā-Faû kè ts'īng-yīng m̄-shûk, seūng heūng neĭ ts'ìng kaaù, ts'ìng kaaù; tak mà?

Yeūng: M̄-hó-haàk-heì. Taaî-ka ts'uī-pîn* k'ing-hă, kaau-oôn hă chi-shik.

L.: Pin kei kòh shĕ-t'uēn suèn-tsô tsuì chûng-iù kè à?

Y.: Chung-Wā Tsúng Ooî-Koón, Chung-Wā Tsúng Sheung-Ooî*, T'ūng-Uēn-Ooî* hóh-ĭ suèn-tak tsuì chûng-iù kè lòh.

L.: Chung-Wā Tsúng Ooî-Koón haî mat tsó-chik à?

Y.: K'uĭ hóh-ĭ wâ haî Wā-K'iū tsẑ-keì tsuì ko kè kei-kwaan. Haî yaū ts'at taaî ooî-koón luēn-hôp shīng kè. Foô-chaàk yaŭ-kwaan Wā-K'iū shĕ-ooî* kè fuk-leî, suen-ch'uēn, tâng tâng.

L.: Ni ts'at taaî ooî-koón haî mat tsó-chik à?

Y.: Ni ts'at taaî ooî-koón haî yap, uên kè tsó-chik. K'uĭ-teî tsẑ-keì t'ūng yap waâk t'ūng uên kè Wā-K'iū tsó-chik kè.

L.: Chung-Wā Tsúng Sheung-Ooî* ne?

Y.: Ni kòh sheung-ooî* t'ūng sai-yān kè yat yeūng, haî sheung-yān kè tsó-chik; ĭ faàt-chìn Wā-Faû sheung-îp waî chuê-iù mûk-tik.

L.: T'ūng-Uēn-Ooî* yaû tìm à?

Y.: T'ūng-Uēn-Ooî* haî Meĭ-Kwòk kung-mān kè tsó-chik. K'uĭ-teî to haî Wā-yuî, yaŭ t'ó-shaang t'ūng Meî-tsîk Chung-

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwǒk-Yān. Pat-kwǒh yîk yaŭ saam-keî kǒh sai-yān mīng-uê ooî-uēn.

L.: K'uī-teî kẻ tsung-chî haî mat à?

Y.: K'uī-teî ī waī-oô Meī-tsîk Chung-Kwǒk-Yān kẻ k'uēn-leî waî tsung-chî.

L.: Chûng yaŭ-mŏ k'eī-t'a kẻ chûng-iù shĕ-t'uēn à?

Y.: Tong-īn yaŭ la. Wā-Faû chûng yaŭ hó toh sīng-shî kung-shóh, yam-ngôk shĕ t'ūng k'eī-t'a kẻ fûk-mô t'uēn-t'ai.

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I'd like to know if you belong to any family associations.
2. Since you are an American citizen, you are entitled to certain rights and privileges which aliens do not have.
3. You should do your best to protect your rights and privileges.
4. The policy making body of this organization is the executive committee.
5. Since you are not of Chinese origin, you can only be an honorary member of the Association.
6. This is our main objective, and I want you to keep it in mind at all times.
7. The Kwantung Province is divided into a number of districts.
8. All citizens must help the authority to promote community welfare.
9. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce deals with all the affairs of merchants in Chinatown.
10. This is an important mission, and I wish you good luck.
11. I came from China when I was ten years old.
12. Mr. Wong is a leader in Chinatown. He is the chairman of the association.
13. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is responsible for the celebration of the Chinese New Year in San Francisco.
14. A dance will be held in the auditorium of this building.
15. We should combine our efforts to the tasks that lie ahead.
16. If you don't pay your dues on time, you will lose some rights and privileges in the club.

LESSON 26

WORD LIST

No.	Term	Meaning
1.	T'ōng Shaan	China, a.f., Chúng-Kwòk, AN kòh
2.	suèn-tsô	to consider, assume; to be;
3.	Chung-Wā Tsúng Ooî-Koón	Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association; The Six Co., AN kòh
4.	Chung-Wā Tsúng Sheung-Ooî*	Chinese Chamber of Commerce, AN kòh
5.	T'ūng-Uēn Ooî*	Chinese American Citizen Alliance, AN kòh
6.	luēn-hôp	to unite, amalgamate, combine; joint; combination
7.	yap; uên	district; county AN kòh
8.	chué-iù mûk-tik	the main objective; the most important purpose; chué-iù 'main; utmost; paramount', mûk-tik 'objective; purpose; goal; aim'
9.	Wā-Yuî	Chinese descendant; of Chinese origin
10.	mīng-uê ooî-uēn	honorary member; mīng-uê 'honor; honorable; repute' i.e., k'uĭ hó yaŭ mīng-uê 'he has a very good reputation'
11.	tsung-chî	purpose; policy, the leading idea, AN kòh

LESSON 26

WORD LIST

12. waî-oô — to protect, safeguard, uphold, defend; syn: pó-oô or pò-waî

13. k'uēn-leî — rights and privileges

14. sìng-shî kung-shóh — family association, AN kaan

15. kaau-oôn — kaau-oôn chi-shik 'to exchange knowledge'

16. fuk-leî — welfare

17. ĭ...waî — to think, consider; use...as, to consider...as; (literary) in this meaning ĭ is seldom used alone but usually combined with waî; i.e., ĭ kwòk sẑ waî tsuì chûng-iù, 'to consider affairs of state as the most important'

18. t'ó-shaang — native born, AN kòh, syn: t'ó-chué

19. kuen foón — to contribute money; to take up collection of money i.e., k'uĭ kuen foón peí i-uên 'he contributes money to the hospital'

LESSON 26

READING MATERIAL

華 K'iū 社團，以中華會館為最高機關．其組織單位係 yap 縣團體．又有姓氏團體，堂號等．

組織團體之最初目的，為聯 lŏk 感情，大家幫助．由會員捐款做費用．

大 Faû 有一中華總商會，同西人嘅商會一樣．佢嘅任務係發展華埠商業．最近幾年，佢地舉辦陰曆新年慶會，有選舉華 Faû 女 wōng，遊街等等．

